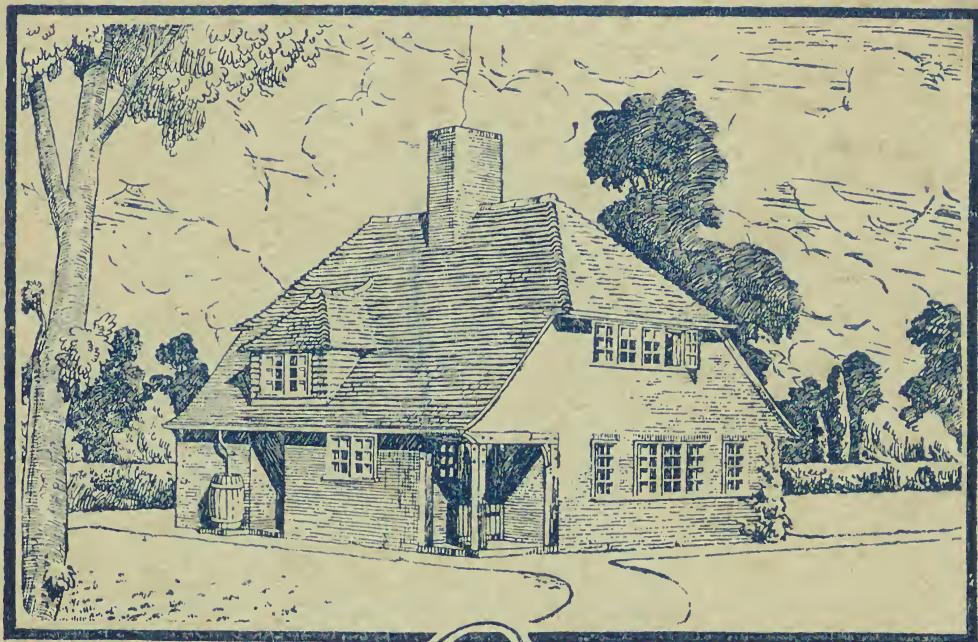


# MODERN HOUSES & BUNGALOWS



*Edited by*  
HUGH B. PHILPOTT



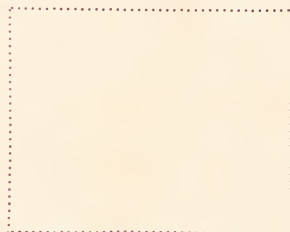








:: MODERN ::  
HOUSES AND  
BUNGALOWS



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# MODERN HOUSES AND BUNGALOWS

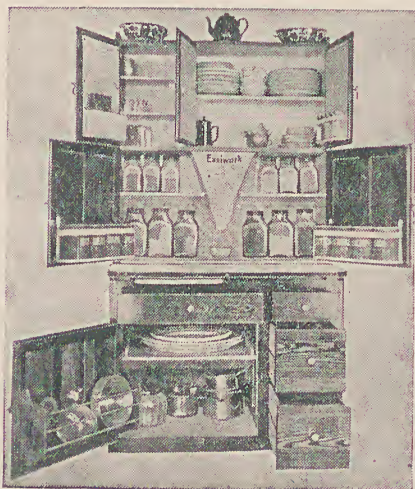
*Plans, Sketches, & Photographs  
of Houses by Many Architects  
with Notes & an Introduction by*

HUGH B. PHILPOTT

*(Editor of the "Illustrated Carpenter and Builder")*



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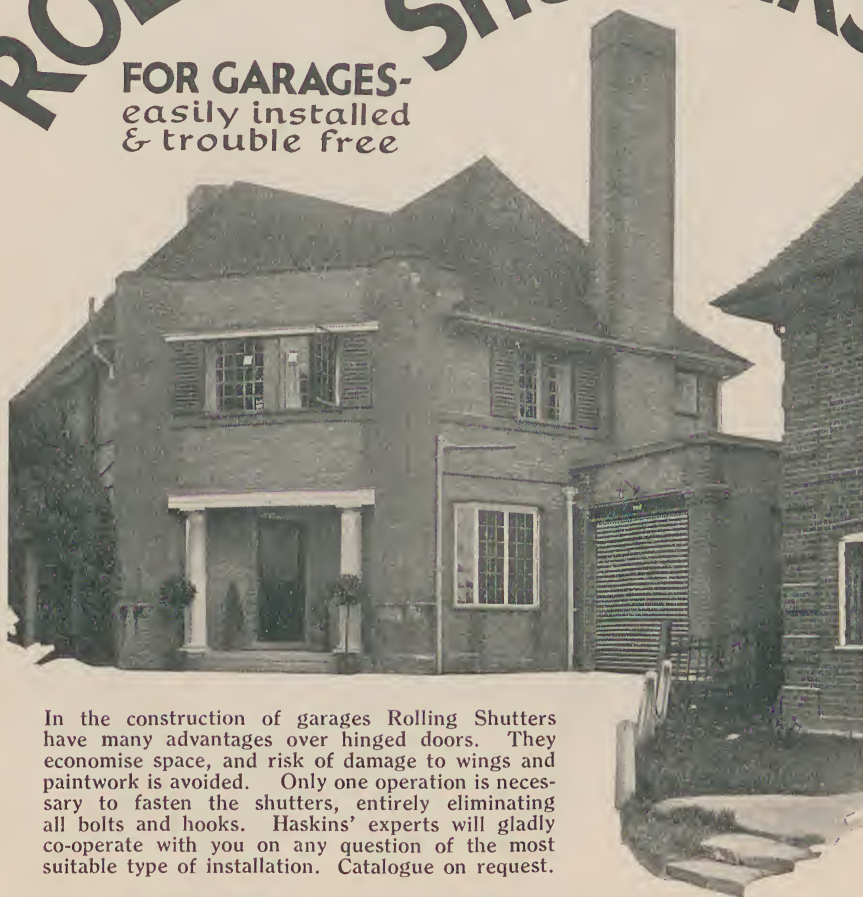
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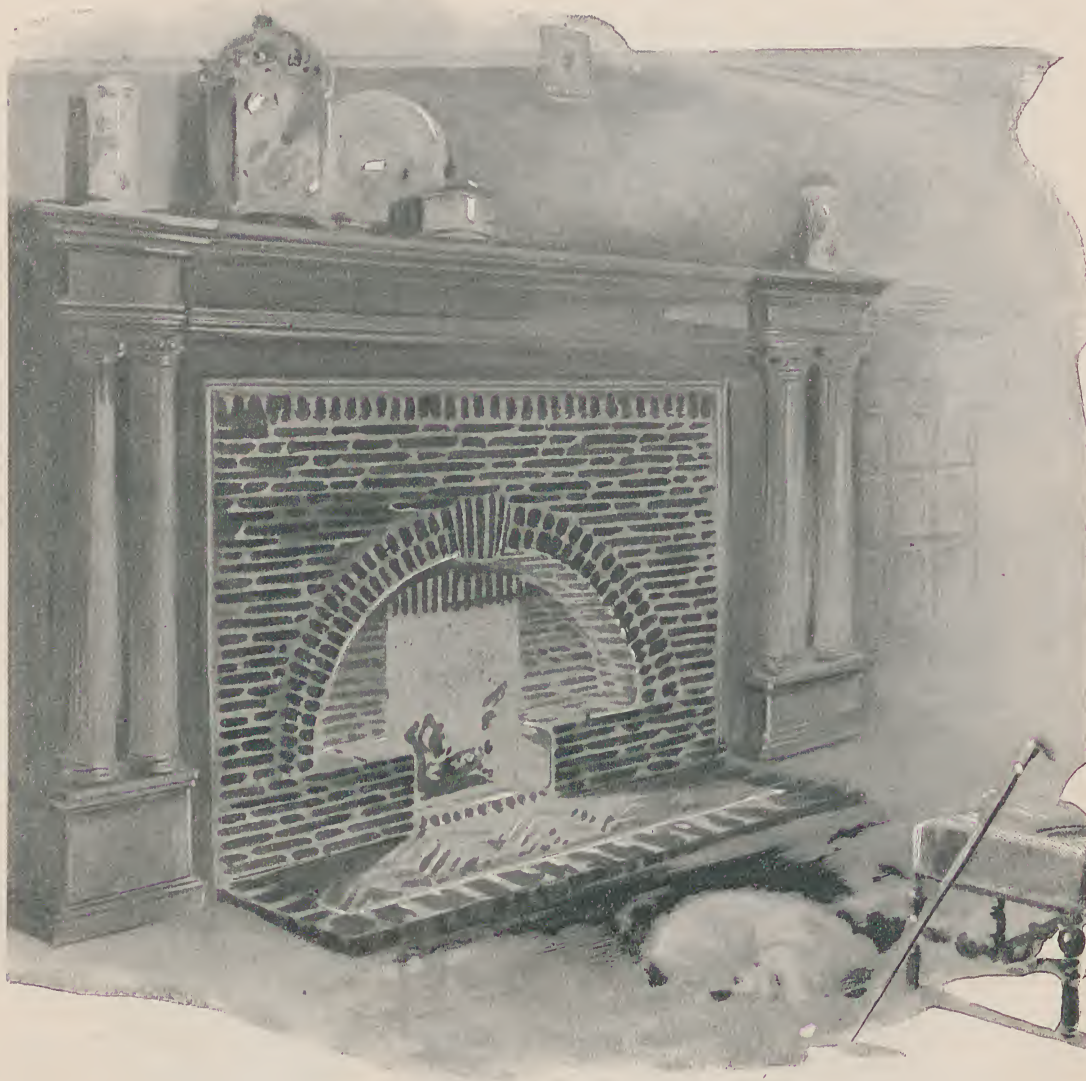
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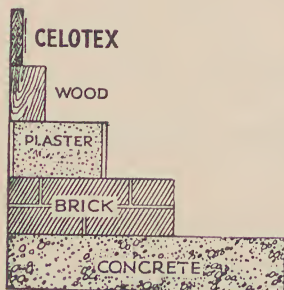
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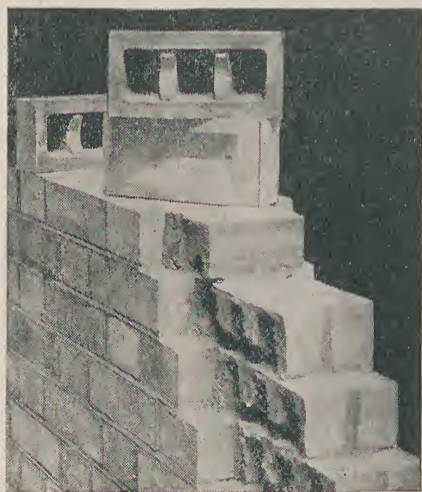
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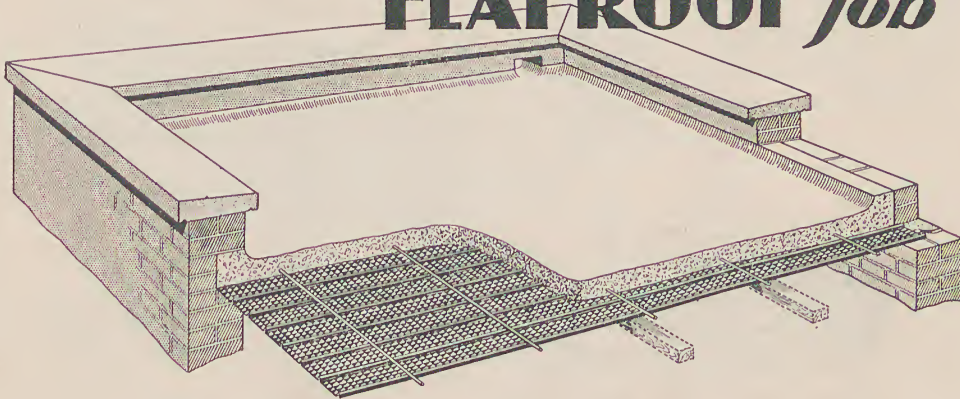
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# INTRODUCTION

THE changes that have taken place in the building world since the first volume of plans under the present editorship (long since out of print) was published in the distant days before the war are many. But they are all rooted in the great economic change which affects many matters besides housing. If taste in design, methods of planning, choice of building material have changed; if the building of mansions has almost ceased; if the "drawing room" of the small house has become the "living room"; and if labour-saving devices have multiplied beyond calculation, the root cause is that money will not buy what once it would. Building costs have more than doubled, and, so far from the client having an income to meet the increased cost, he is generally a good deal poorer than people of his class—the small and medium-sized house owning class—were before the war.

## BEAUTY IN SIMPLICITY.

Happily the changes enforced by economic considerations have not all been for the worse. If there has been loss, there has also been gain. The "picturesque" ideal expressed by broken roofs, many gables, a fussy variety of materials, and an abundance of architectural frills and furbelows has given place to a simplicity that is found to have its own charm. Beauty, it is now realised, consists in fitness, proportion, balance; and these things cost nothing—only that someone with good taste shall prescribe them. I am not suggesting that architects—at least those architects who are artists—needed this spur of economic necessity. It is the client who has been refined in the fires of adversity. Unable to gratify his (æsthetically) wicked fancies, he has made a virtue of necessity, and in the process has learned to appreciate the restful charm of a house that sits happily on its site in an austere simplicity and unpretentiousness. The typical modern house is not built to impress the neighbours, but to meet—as economically as may be—the needs of the family.

## LABOUR-SAVING HOUSES.

The houses illustrated in this book are all designed with reference to the fact that comfort and economy lie in the direction of limiting domestic labour. They are either one-servant or servantless houses, and the plans naturally differ according to the kind of home life which is contemplated. In both cases, for obvious reasons, the architect has sought, with varying degrees of success, to plan and equip his house so as to minimise the expenditure of labour in running the house. Every house nowadays is—or at least aims at being—a labour-saving house. Innumerable "gadgets" with this end in view have been offered to the house-owner; some of them are good and useful, some are merely silly. But the

best labour-saving device of all is a good plan. No amount of ingenuity applied to construction and fittings will compensate for a plan that is fundamentally wrong. Realising this, modern architects have given an amount of attention and study to the planning of cottages and small houses that the subject has never before received.

It might be thought that the perfect house-plan must by now have been evolved, and that, the needs of very many families being almost identical, one plan would serve for a great many houses. Such is by no means the case. He who plans a small house cannot hope to achieve final or absolute perfection. So many things have to be sought after that the plan is necessarily a compromise, and the most successful architect is he who incorporates the largest number of desirable with the smallest number of undesirable features. Every plan must be considered in relation to its site. It may be a question of using to the full the opportunities afforded by a fine, open site, with pleasant vistas, or of making the best of a cramped site with an uninteresting outlook. In either case the site will in great measure determine the plan. The worst possible use the would-be house-owner could make of this book would be to take a design that pleases him and instruct a builder to reproduce it on his land. The wise course, the only one that can yield lasting satisfaction, is to go to the architect of the approved plan, ask him to visit the site and design a special plan after considering all the possibilities, following in general style the approved design, but certainly not slavishly copying it.

#### SUBSIDY HOUSES.

Several examples will be found in this book of houses which have been planned to qualify for the Government subsidy. The limitation of size and cost is so rigid that these dwellings are inevitably built in the cheapest way consistent with sanitary and reasonably sound construction. They represent the minimum housing accommodation which the social conscience of to-day demands for the working-class family. In designing the individual cottage of this type the architect is naturally very restricted; yet even here there is good design and bad. Our illustrations suggest that even these tiny dwellings may have a seemly and pleasing quality. Undoubtedly it is in grouping that the best results are achieved with the subsidy house. As a unit it is too small to be architecturally effective, but admirable results have been achieved when estates have been laid out on "town-planning" lines, with a judicious admixture of repetition and variety in the design of the houses, and with skill in their disposition in relation to vistas and open spaces. The matter of municipal and other large housing schemes, however, lies outside the scope of this little book.

#### ALTERNATIVE MATERIALS.

The high cost of building, combined sometimes with a scarcity of bricks and of certain classes of labour, has directed attention of late years to the possibilities of using alternative materials and methods of construction in house building. More particularly in regard to concrete building many methods have been invented and commended to the attention of builders and organisers of building schemes. Some of these methods have been adopted in various parts of the



country with considerable success. But on the whole it is remarkable, in view of the exceptional opportunities which recent conditions have offered for invention and experiment, how little progress has been made with the use of new materials. The traditional British brick house still holds its own. In part this may be due to the conservatism of builders and of their customers. But that is not the whole explanation. The alternative methods have always been commended as calculated to effect great economies. In practice it has been found that these claims have seldom been realised. Only under very favourable conditions is the concrete house appreciably cheaper than the brick house.

At the same time there is little doubt that concrete will steadily increase in popularity. When it is generally realised that concrete buildings are not necessarily a dull, depressing grey, but offer abundant opportunities for attractive colouring, the prejudice against them is likely to disappear.

Again, we have not yet fully explored the possibilities of timber construction. The building by-laws have in many localities proved the chief obstacles. But these are obstacles that will certainly be overcome when the attractiveness and serviceableness of the timber-built cottage are more generally recognised. In rural districts, where an ample space can be left between every house and its neighbour, the danger from fire may be almost negligible. As a useful alternative to brick construction for cottages, timber can be successfully used. But beyond that we must not expect to go. England is not a timber country like Norway and Canada. We have to import the bulk of our supplies, and cottages soundly constructed of well-seasoned timber are found to cost very little, if any, less than brick-built cottages.

#### "ARCHITECTS' HOUSES."

All the houses illustrated in this book are "architects' houses," that is to say, they have been designed by architects, not by builders. There is no theoretical reason why the builder should not be also an excellent designer. But in practice he very seldom is. As the building industry is organised to-day, it cannot be doubted that the best results are obtained by the separation of the functions of the designer and the constructor. That is not to deny to the speculative builder a useful place in the many-sided work of providing homes for the people. The sweeping generalisations which condemn all speculative builders and their works are unfair. There is no reason why good houses should not be built speculatively. Many such are, in fact, being built, but in such cases the builder will almost always be found working in co-operation with an architect. The idea that the architect can safely be eliminated from the work of house-building is a most mischievous fallacy. The "cheap" house obtained by saving architects' fees and using material and construction which no reputable architect would specify or sanction is dear at any price.

#### ARCHITECTS' FEES.

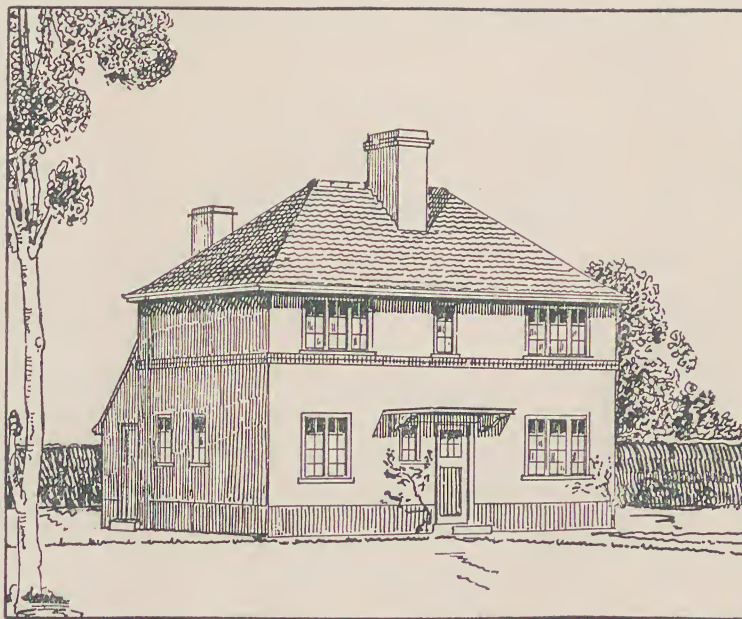
To some who use this book a plain note on the subject of architects' fees may be useful, for it is a matter about which a good deal of misapprehension exists. The commission recognised by the Royal Institute of British Architects is 6 per

cent. on the cost of the building if that cost is £2,000 or more. If it is less, the commission is not considered remunerative, and the architect is entitled to charge a little more. He is also entitled to charge extra for the designing of special fittings and for travelling expenses. It will be found, however, that many architects are prepared to make the 6 per cent. an absolutely inclusive charge, even in the case of a small house. But it is just there that difficulty may arise. The man who can with difficulty afford £1,000 for a house or bungalow may consider that even £60 is too much to spend on architects' fees.

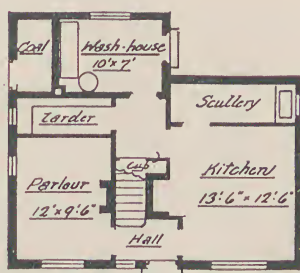
But think what the architect's fee commonly covers—the preparation and probable amendment of sketch plans after lengthy consultations with the client and his wife, the preparation of working plans, and a full specification for the builder, getting the plans approved by the local council, obtaining tenders, making arrangements with contractors for special work, checking the builder's accounts, paying frequent visits of inspection to the building to assure himself that the materials and construction are in accordance with the specifications, and to settle any points of doubt or difficulty that may arise. Not only in the large matters of planning and construction, but in the smallest details of fitting and decoration, the client—and particularly his wife—will wish to be consulted. There are always many alternatives; they have to be discussed, and those chosen which not only satisfy the client, but accord with the general scheme without exceeding the prescribed limits of cost. It is the consideration of these details which makes the building of his own house such a fascinating business for the client. The house becomes an individual thing, the expression in some measure of his own individuality. The architect who skilfully, patiently, and conscientiously plays his part in this scheme earns every penny of his commission.

All the same, it is well to recognise that there is a large class of buyers of small houses to whom the architect's fee, calculated on the recognised scale, seems a very large sum—so large that if it had to be paid they would not build at all. They have no very special needs; a small house of their own, reasonably well built, with a small garden, represents the height of their ambition. For these house-buyers the speculative builder has been accustomed to cater. But can the architect do nothing for them? Certainly he can, and it would serve the interests of such folk as well as the larger interests of good housing if architects generally were less hampered by professional custom and more ready to meet the reasonable needs of these people. A fixed fee for definite restricted services—generally a set of working drawings and a specification—is the requirement. Supervision is not expected. This is not ideal, but when the client has a really trustworthy builder it may work out satisfactorily. At any rate it promises better results than are generally achieved when the architect is left out of the scheme altogether. Some, not all, of the architects whose houses are illustrated in this book would be found willing to work along these lines.

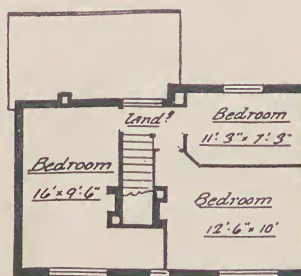
A list of the architects whose work is illustrated here, with their addresses, will be found on page 105.



—Perspective Sketch—



—Ground Floor Plan—



—First Floor Plan—

## COTTAGE NEAR OSWESTRY, By Bernard J. King.

This simple little cottage has been built in a rural district near Oswestry. The external walls are of brick, and the roof is covered with brindled tiles. The plans show the accommodation provided and dimensions of the rooms. An earth closet was built outside some distance from the house. The windows are wood casements of simple cottage type. The builders were Messrs. Swannick and Betts, of Maesbury, near Oswestry, and the cost of erection was approximately £475.





#### FOUR SUBSIDY HOUSES NEAR MANCHESTER, By A. E. McCutcheon.

THESE little houses have been built under subsidy requirements in a residential suburb of Manchester. The costs range from £420 for the third bungalow, which was built by direct labour, to £620. The second type of house has been found to be very popular, and makes quite an attractive dwelling at a reasonable cost. The fourth house, designed for and built on a corner site, has also many attractive features. The sketch illustrates the possibility of combining variety with a general unity of design in the building of small and cheap dwellings.

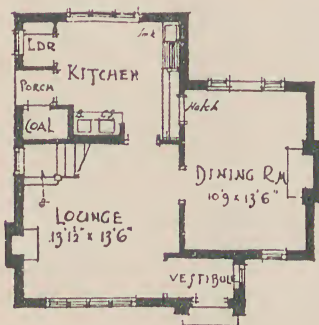


# PROPOSED COTTAGE AT BROOMFIELD KENT.

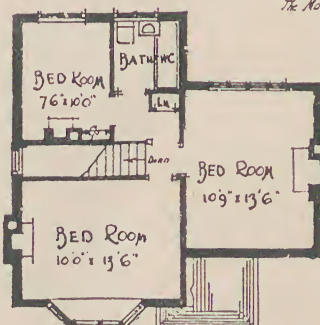


ELEVATION TO ROAD.

*S. H. West, P.A.S.I.  
Architect  
Westminster Road, Clons  
The Mall, Ealing, W.5.*



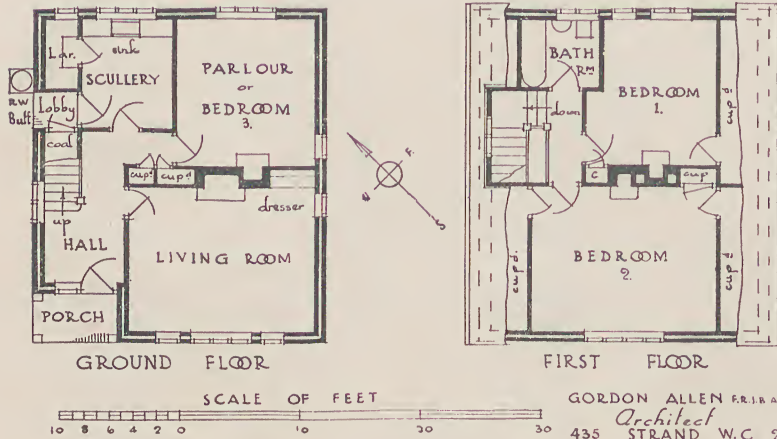
GROUND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

## COTTAGE AT BROOMFIELD, KENT, By S. H. West, P.A.S.I.

This cottage was designed for a client who required the maximum accommodation within the area eligible for the subsidy. The plan shows a vestibule giving entrance to a large lounge-hall with a dining-room adjoining, and a kitchen with larder, porch, and coal-house at the back. The stairs lead from the lounge-hall to the first floor, on which are two good-sized bedrooms and a smaller one, all with fireplaces, a combined bathroom and w.c., and a linen cupboard. Externally is shown a brick plinth, with white roughcast above and a tiled roof. The superficial floor area is 950ft. super., and the cottage is estimated to cost about £550.



COTTAGE IN BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, By Gordon Allen, F.R.I.B.A.

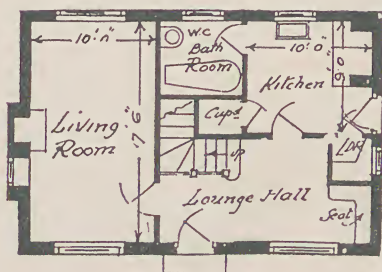
As the upstairs rooms of this little dwelling are within the main roof, very little brick-work above the ground floor ceiling is necessary in its construction. The design also enables a perfect roof truss to be economically formed, with the upper ceiling and floor joists acting as tie and collar beams. All the flues of the house are collected into a central chimney-stack, which makes a pleasant and economical feature. The chief room on each floor measures 15ft. 6in. by 12ft., and the second sitting-room has been arranged for use either as a parlour or third bedroom. There are two good cupboards in the hall, and one in each bedroom, besides some extensive store space in the low parts of the roof. Several



cottages have lately been erected to this design in rural districts at a cost of round about £500 each. With favourable conditions, including a practicable site, a slight reduction is possible on this figure, which allows approximately 1s. a foot cube. A Government subsidy can also be obtained. In this instance it was possible to use a rough facing brick of good colour for the walling, and the roof is covered with English tiles. As the position is an exposed one, all external walls have a continuous cavity, and outside doors are sheltered under porches.

• COTTAGE AT •  
• ASHFORD. •  
• for A. J. C. Dean. £50. •

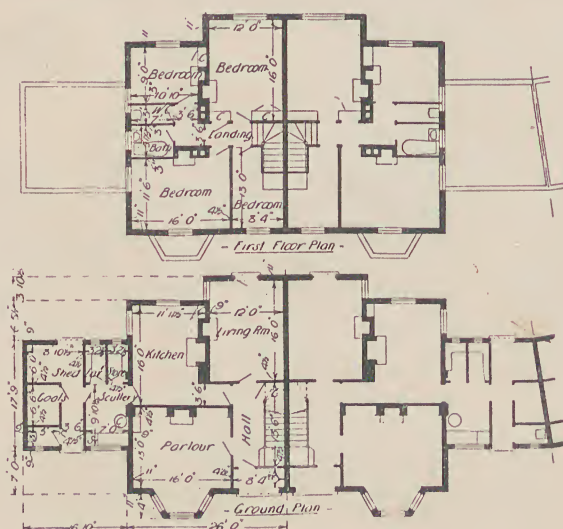
Albert C. Freeman  
Architect.



COTTAGE AT ASHFORD, By Albert C. Freeman.

This cottage, which was planned to obtain the Government subsidy, has provision of a living-room, lounge-hall, kitchen, bathroom, and the usual offices on the ground floor, and three bedrooms on the first floor. The walls are of 9in. brick roughcast externally, the plinth and chimney-stacks being of red facing bricks. Tile courses at the quoins give an agreeable strengthening effect. The gable is tile-hung, and the roof is tiled.





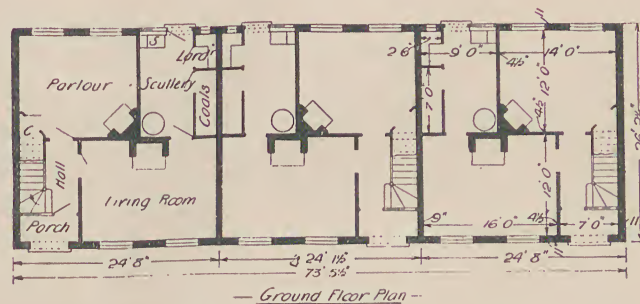
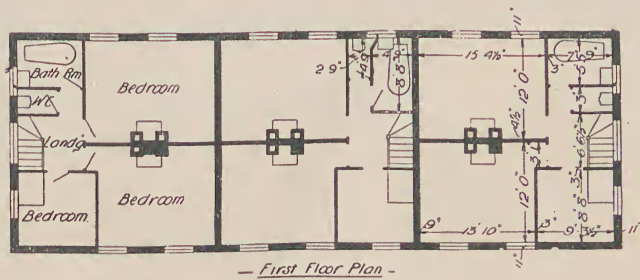
POLICE INSPECTORS' HOUSES AT TILBURY, By Sir Edwin Cooper, F.R.I.B.A.



**POLICE AND FIREMEN'S  
HOUSES AT TILBURY,**

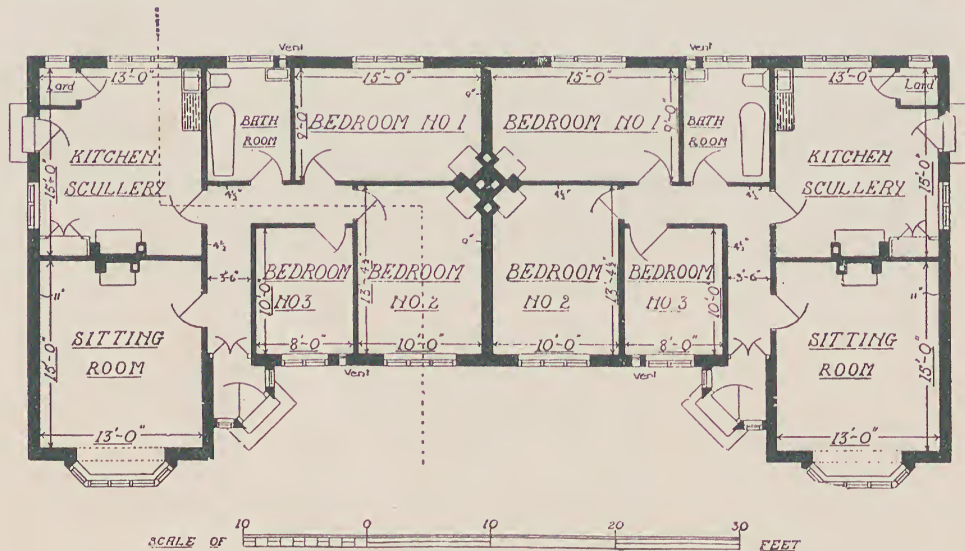
By Sir Edwin Cooper,  
F.R.I.B.A.

THESE houses are built of sand-faced bricks and red-brown roofing tiles. All external woodwork is painted white, and internal a dark brown. Owing to the bad foundations at Tilbury, all these houses were constructed on reinforced concrete rafts. The builders were Messrs. John Mowlem and Company Ltd.



**FIREMEN'S HOUSES AT TILBURY,** By Sir Edwin Cooper, F.R.I.B.A.

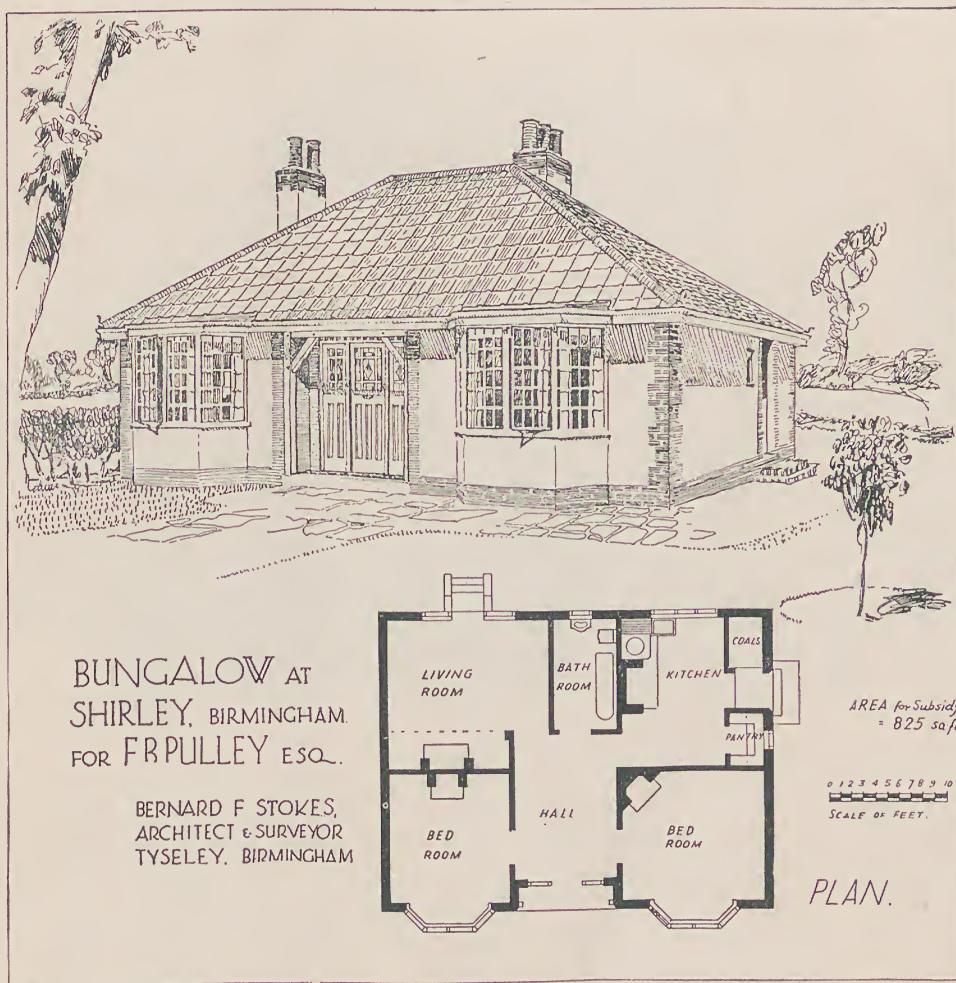




PAIR OF BUNGALOWS AT WALMER, KENT, By Robert H. Goodsall, A.R.I.B.A.

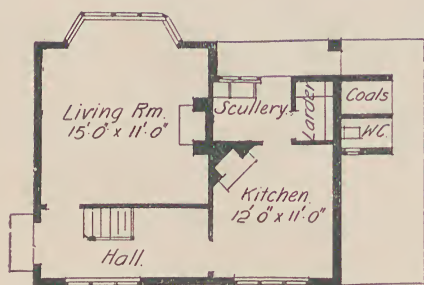
MANY and furious have been the tirades of the artistic against the small bungalows which are springing up in all parts of the country. It is said—and with a large measure of truth—that they are spoiling the countryside. This, however, is not inevitable. There are ways of handling the small bungalow, which redeem it of its meanness and give it a certain dignity as well as picturesqueness. Generally this is accomplished by grouping, as in these bungalows on the Dennis Estate at Walmer. They have been designed so that they can be built either singly or in pairs. Moreover, by a little re-adjustment of the kitchen in respect of the back door and side window, they may be built with the sitting-room and kitchen abutting, thereby introducing a varied elevational treatment. The accommodation provided is three bedrooms, sitting-room, kitchen-scullery, and bathroom w.c. Red brickwork was used for the walling and sand-faced tiles for the roof; the windows are lead glazed. The builder was Mr. Holland, of Walmer.



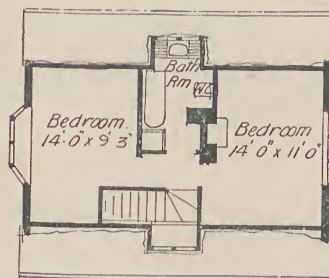


### BUNGALOW AT SHIRLEY, BIRMINGHAM, By Bernard F. Stokes.

BUILT in a rural district, this bungalow has been designed to take advantage of the splendid views, and the living-room is placed at the rear. The hall is a very pleasant change from the passage generally allowed in a subsidy bungalow, but nevertheless the remaining rooms do not suffer on this account. An ingle nook with beam and uprights is contained in the living-room, whilst a complete hot water service with storage tanks fed from the well by a semi-rotary pump in kitchen is installed. The walls are of brick, roughcast with granite chippings, and the roof is covered with double Roman roofing tiles. The entrance porch has oak timbers, and the bay windows are fitted with metal casements. The entrance door and adjoining lights have leaded glazing embellished with antique glass. The bay windows have lead came with plain glazing. The contractors were Messrs. Houghton and Sons, of Hall Green, Birmingham, and the cost complete was just over £500.



— Ground Floor Plan —

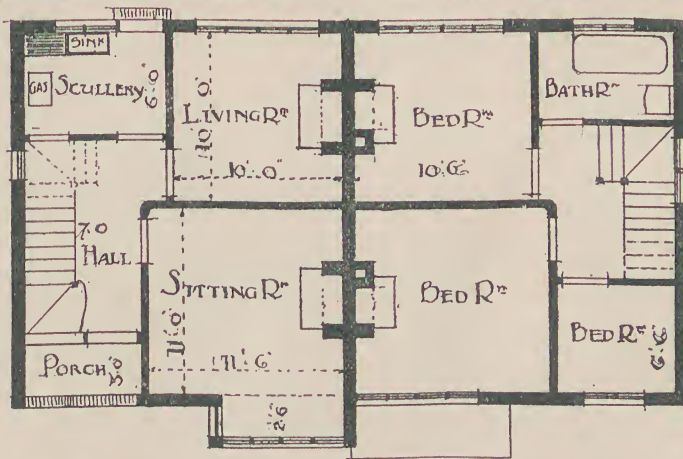
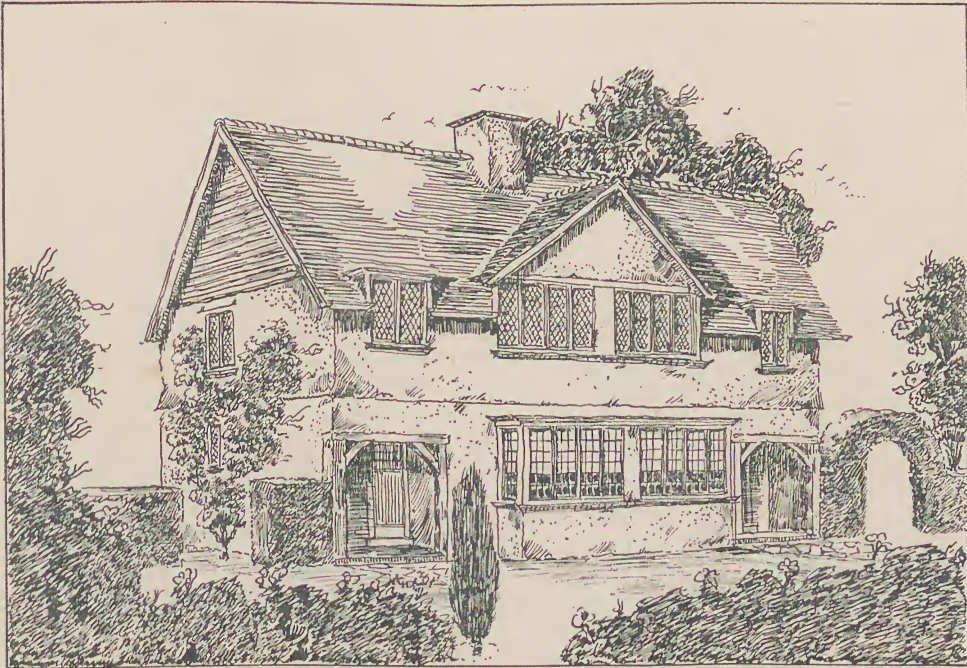


— First Floor Plan —

#### COTTAGE NEAR COVENTRY, By Edgar Lucas.

THIS house is within the subsidy area. It will be seen that one big living-room is provided, with ample kitchen accommodation. There are only two bedrooms, but both are of good size, making the cottage much more acceptable for many tenants than the cottage of similar area into which a third small bedroom has been squeezed. Mr. Kelley, of Coventry, was the builder. The cost, including septic tank, well, and pump, &c., was about £650.





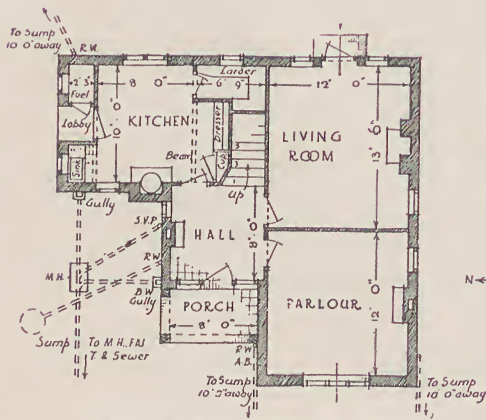
HALF GROUND PLAN    HALF FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SCALE 10 5 0 10 20 30 FEET

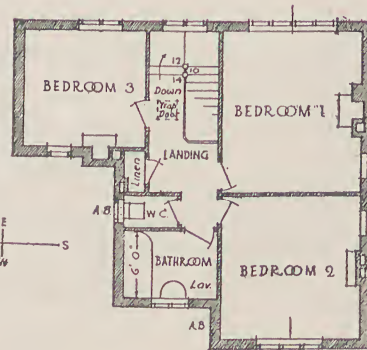
SEMI-DETACHED HOUSES AT BROOMFIELD, ESSEX, By J. W. Cobb.

THESE houses have been built at Broomfield, about three miles from Chelmsford. They are brick built, with external walls entirely roughcast, and roofed with local plain tiles from the Rettendon brickfields.





GROUND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

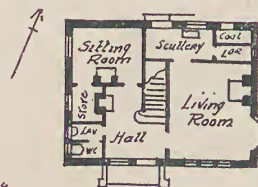
GORDON ALLEN  
Architect  
435 STRAND  
W.C.2.

HOUSE AT ORPINGTON, By Gordon Allen, F.R.I.B.A.

(See Notes on Page 17.)

## HOUSE AT ORPINGTON, By Gordon Allen, F.R.I.B.A.

THIS house was designed for a semi-suburban site, none of the rooms depending on side light. It has been built of brick, with roughcast externally. The chimney-stacks are of facing bricks, and the roof of sand-faced tiles, and leaded lights in steel casements and wood frames are used for the windows. The accommodation is as follows: Living-room (with door to garden), parlour, working kitchen with scullery recess, three good bedrooms, bathroom, and separate w.c. The hall is 8ft. square, and there is an outside porch of equal width. Drainage is well concentrated. The question of aspects has also been considered; the kitchen, larder, living-room, and two bedrooms are on the east side of the house, and no room faces north. An additional window is provided in the kitchen to provide a view of the entrance pathway. Cooking is by means of a gas oven, hot water being supplied by an independent boiler. Messrs. E. J. Tagg and Son, of Orpington, were the builders.



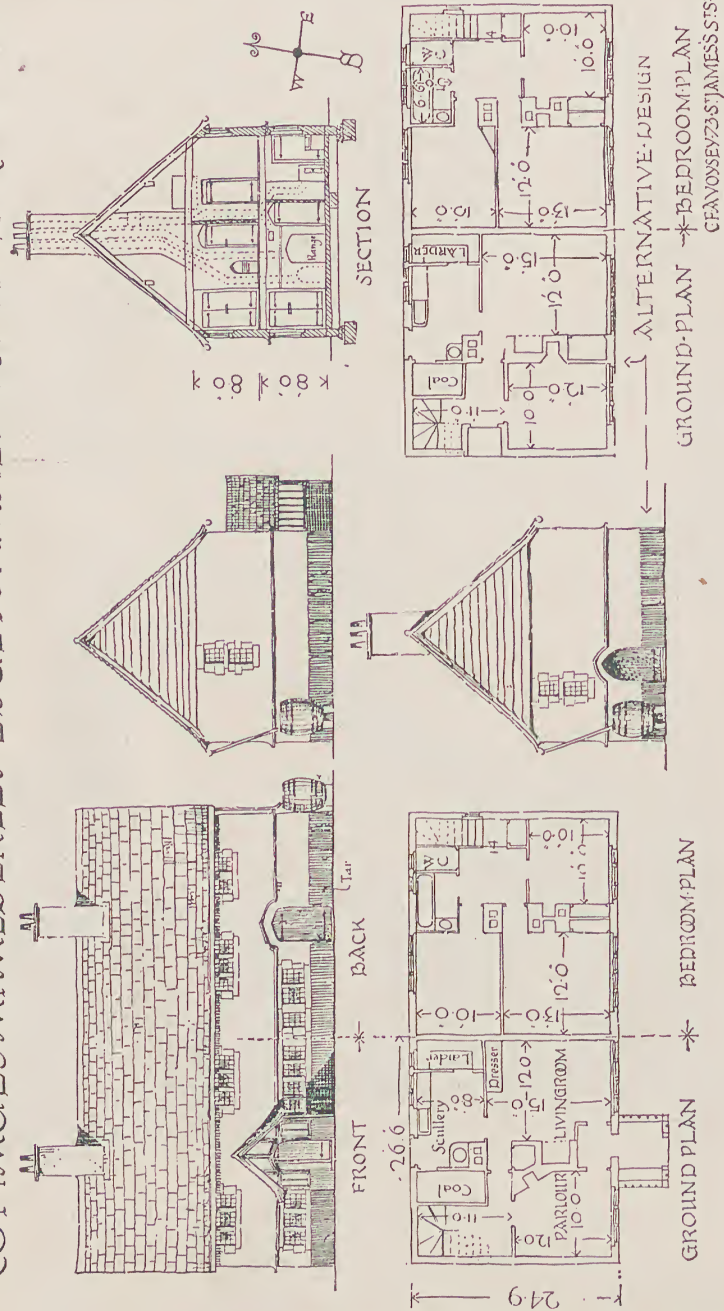
## HOUSE AT HIGH WYCOMBE.



## COTTAGE AT HIGH WYCOMBE, By Albert C. Freeman.

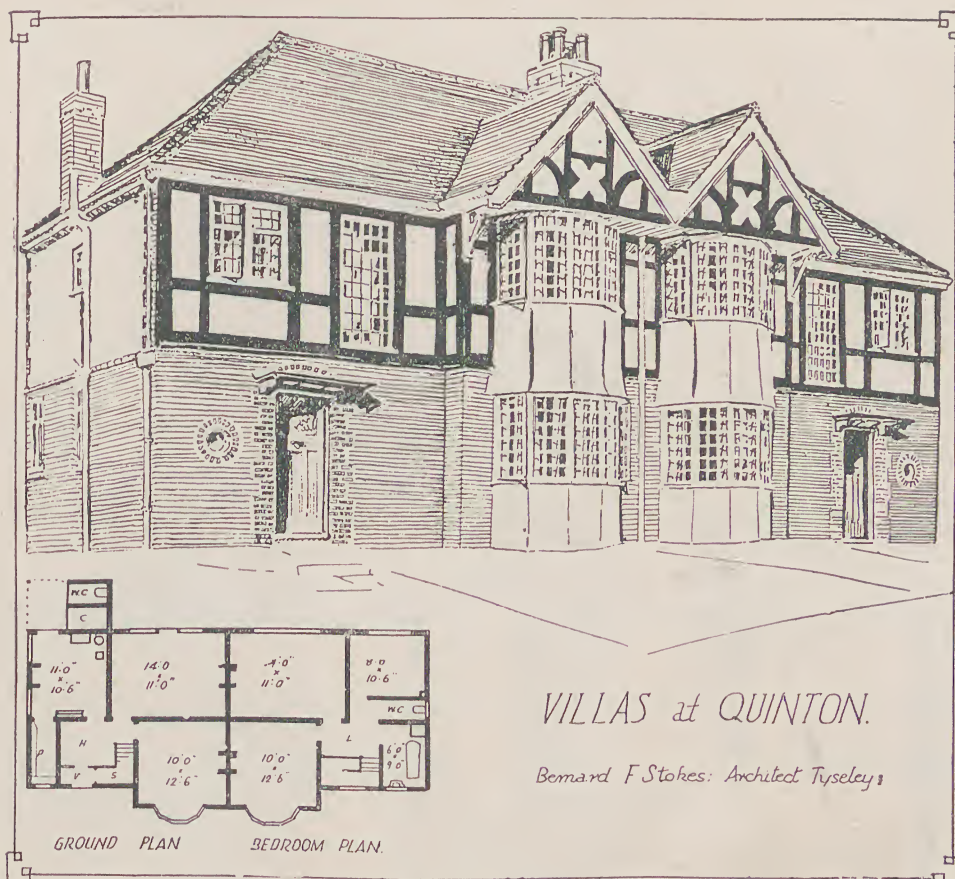
THE plan and sketch illustrate a residence of quite a small character, which has been designed more or less as a summer resort. Provision is made of a sitting-room, living-room, scullery, coal store, and larder, also entrance hall with lavatory and cloakroom on the ground floor. Two bedrooms, bathroom, and w.c. are provided on the upper floor.



COTTAGES AT ALDERLEY-EDGE FOR A. HEYWORTH-ESQ<sup>R</sup> 1/8" SCALE

(See Notes on Page 19.)





### VILLAS AT QUINTON, By Bernard F. Stokes.

THESE houses, which were built speculatively, were designed to meet the needs of those who require a dwelling slightly larger and better than that which can be provided under subsidy regulations. Built of bricks, with plum-coloured keying in white mortar to the entrance doors and circular windows, the parts between the half-timbers are finished smooth with white cement. The roofs are covered with plain tiles, and the windows to the front elevation have metal casements with leaded glazing. The interiors are well fitted, and the vestibule, with store under stairs, provides a convenient place for service meters.

### COTTAGES AT ALDERLEY EDGE, By C. F. A. Voysey, F.R.I.B.A. (Page 18).

THESE cottages are built in a manner far superior to the ordinary cottage of municipal housing schemes. The walls are of local bricks, with lin. cement, roughcast, and whitewashed. The plinths and chimney-pots are tarred. The windows are local stone with iron casements and lead-glazing. The roof is of green Welsh slates, in graduating courses, with lead ridge. Inside, glazed green tiles are used for skirtings, flush with plaster, and also for window sills. The joists of floors are black-leaded and exposed to view. Coarse, hard granite plaster is used for all walls, finished with a wooden float. Partitions are in patent partition slabs. All doors are in English oak, and have wrought-iron strap hinges and oak latches. Cupboards, bath casing, and staircases are also in English oak. The ground floors are solid and paved with grey-blue Staffordshire quarries. The parlour only has a boarded floor. Every room is ventilated by means of a 9in. x. 9in. air flue.

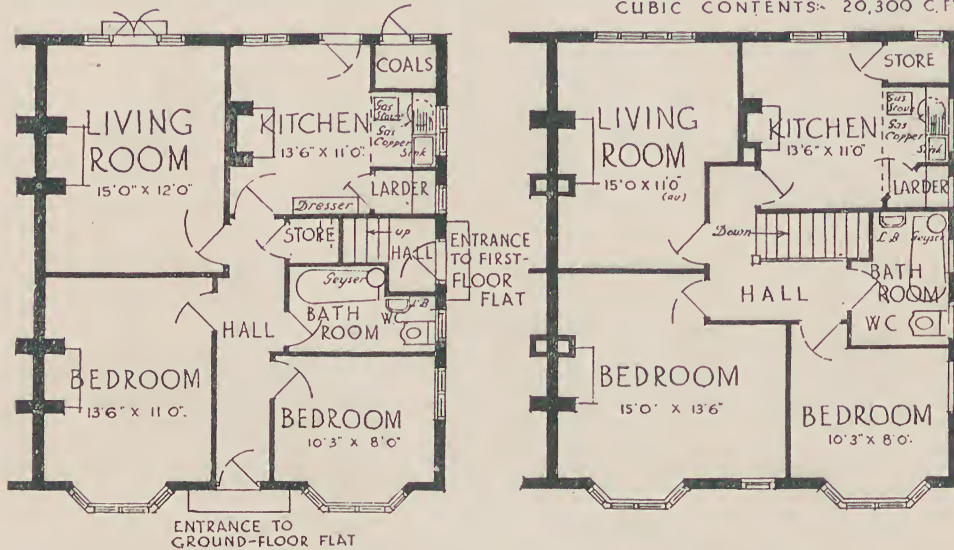


R J WARD

## CORNER VIEW SHOWING

## ELEVATIONS

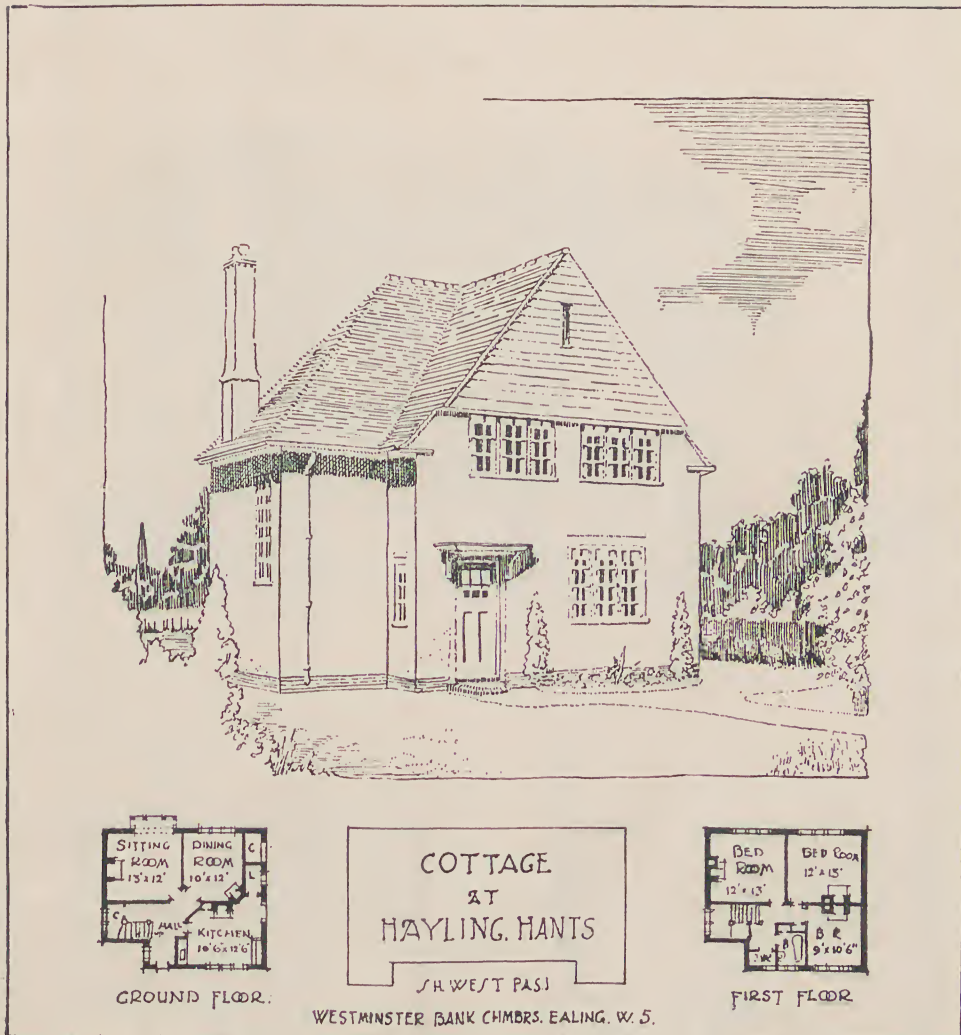
CUBIC CONTENTS- 20,300 C. FT.



## PAIRS OF FLATS AT HANWELL, By Raymond J. Ward, F.I.A.A.

WHILE a small house with a garden attached is desired by most home-builders of to-day, there are a large number of people who, for business or other reasons, have to reside in the heart of a town, where a large garden is impossible. To such people a well-appointed, self-contained flat proves most suitable. A pair of such flats is here shown. The site is a corner one, and advantage is taken of this in keeping the two entrances quite separate. Each flat is quite self-contained, having its own well-fitted kitchen, bathroom, &c. In each case the sink, gas stove, &c., in the kitchen may be screened off as shown by the dotted lines, and the room would be quite a comfortable sitting-room. Garages are provided at the rear of the flats.

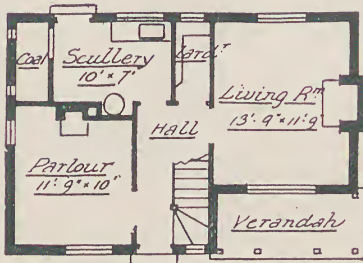
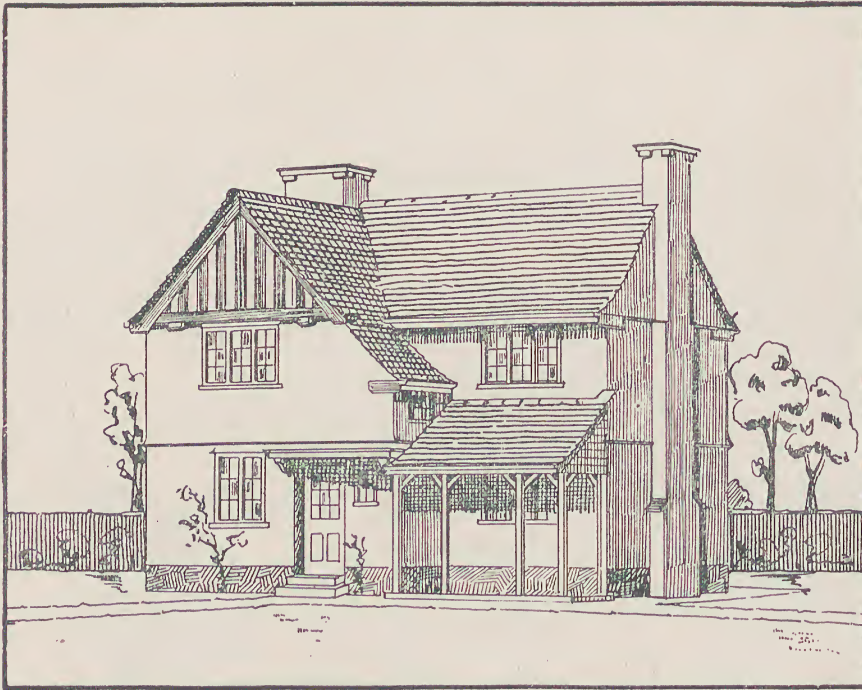




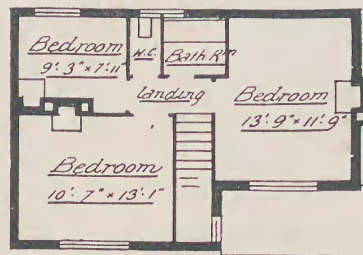
**COTTAGE AT HAYLING, HANTS., By S. H. West, P.A.S.I.**

THIS cottage was erected at a cost of £730, and was planned to suit a site with a north aspect, for which reason the sitting-rooms were both placed at the back overlooking the garden and affording a view of the sea, about 300 yards distant. The accommodation comprises a good hall with a very easy stair, kitchen, larder, coal-house, &c., a sitting-room with bay-window and a smaller dining-room. On the first floor there are two good bedrooms and a smaller room, together with bathroom and separate w.c. The sketch shows the elevation to the road with a weather-boarded gable, roughcast walls, and brick plinth. The builder was Mr. W. Lander, of Hayling.





—Ground Floor—



—First Floor—

#### SMALL HOUSE IN SURREY, By Bernard J. King.

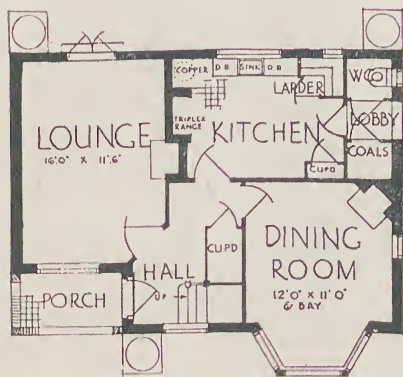
THE house illustrated here was one of several built on a residential estate in Surrey. The external walls are hollow, of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. brickwork and 3 in. breeze slabs with  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. cavity, and finished in roughcast. The internal partitions are 3 in. breeze slabs. The roof is tiled and the chimney stacks are faced with brindled bricks. The builders were Messrs. Gladden and Bridle, of Caterham Valley, Surrey, and the cost of erection, inclusive of everything, was £800.



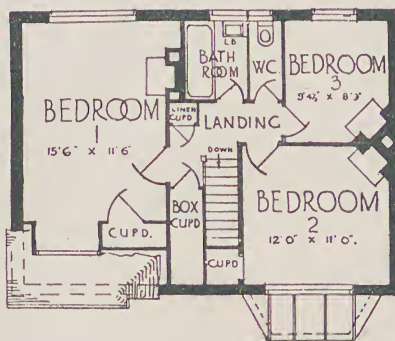
VIEW FROM ROAD

RAYMOND J. WARD  
F.S.I., F.I.A.A.  
ARCHITECT  
107, UXBRIDGE ROAD  
EALING, LONDON, W5

## A COTTAGE AT WEST HORSLEY SURREY



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

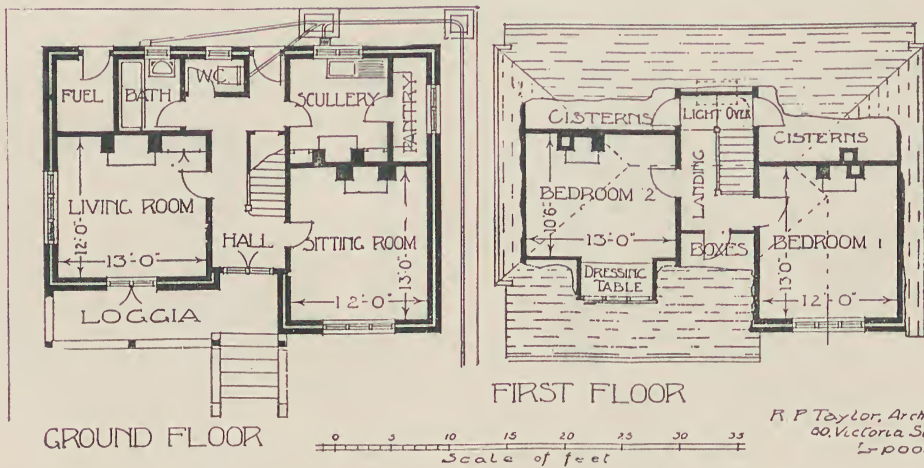
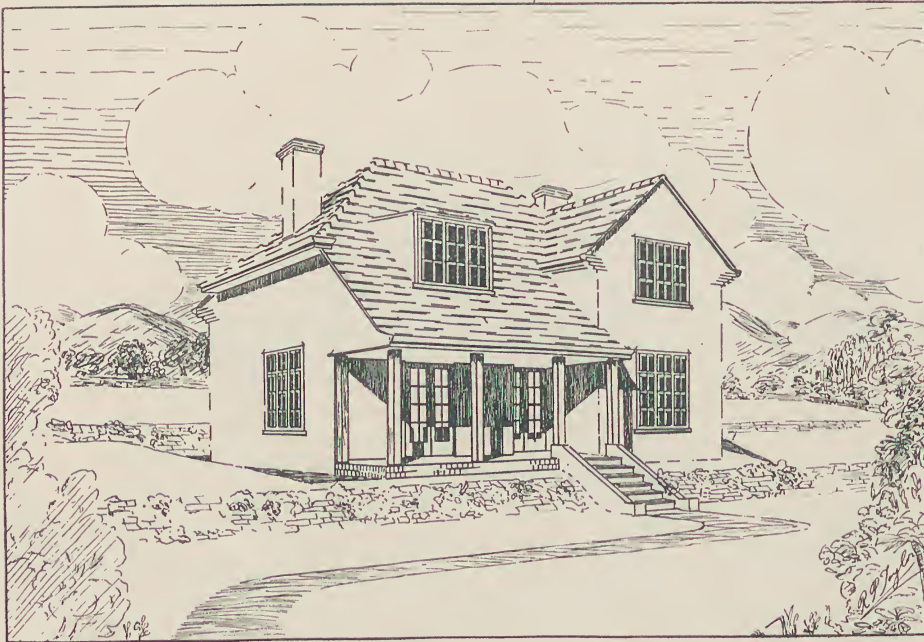


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

### COTTAGE AT WEST HORSLEY, By Raymond J. Ward, F.I.A.A.

This cottage has a southerly aspect, but enjoys extensive views to the north-west. It is brick-built, and has multi-coloured facing bricks, with white joints. The roof is of dark red sand-faced tiles, and solid English oak is used for the porch post and beams. The windows are steel casements with diamond-shaped lead lights. The floors of porch, hall, and kitchen are laid with red quarry tiles, and the lounge and dining-room have solid boarded floors. This house was built under contract by Mr. A. E. Furlonger, of West Horsley.

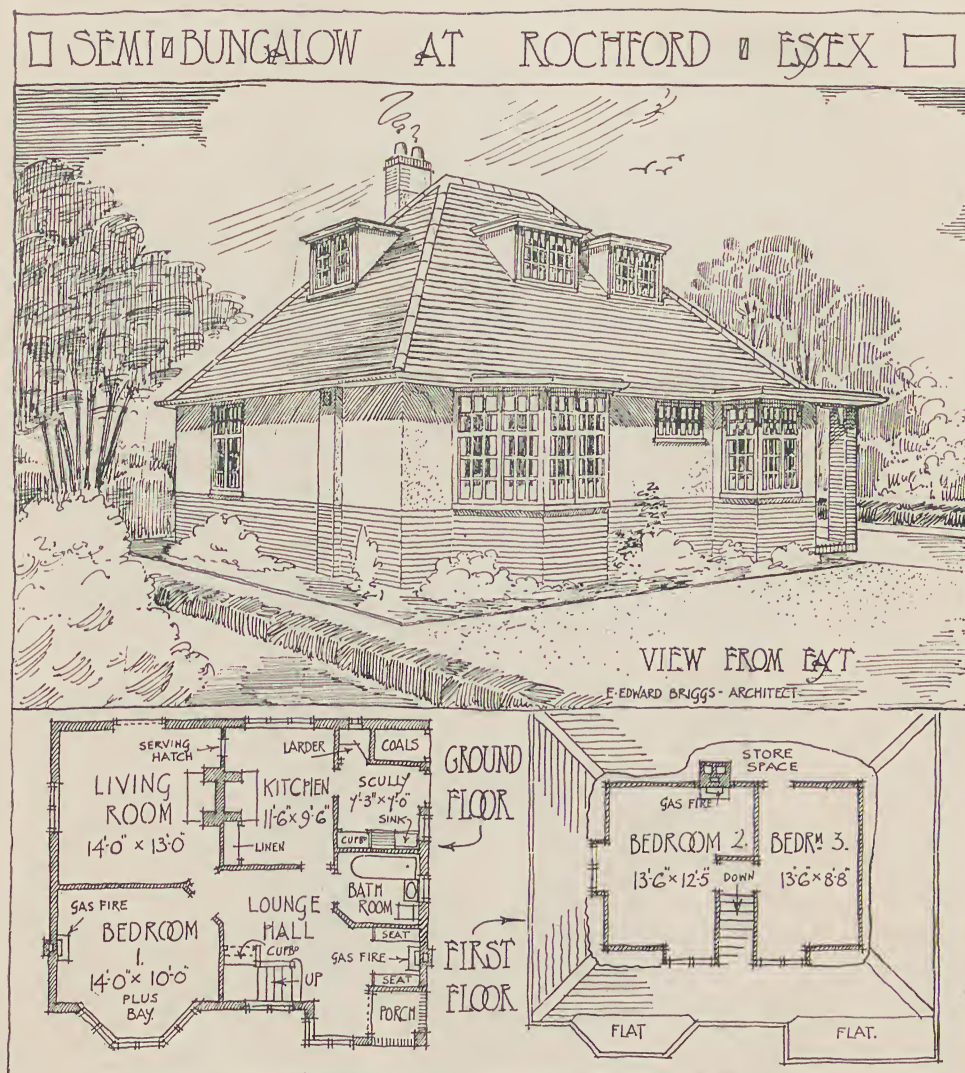




**BUNGALOW AT JERSEY, By R. P. Taylor.**

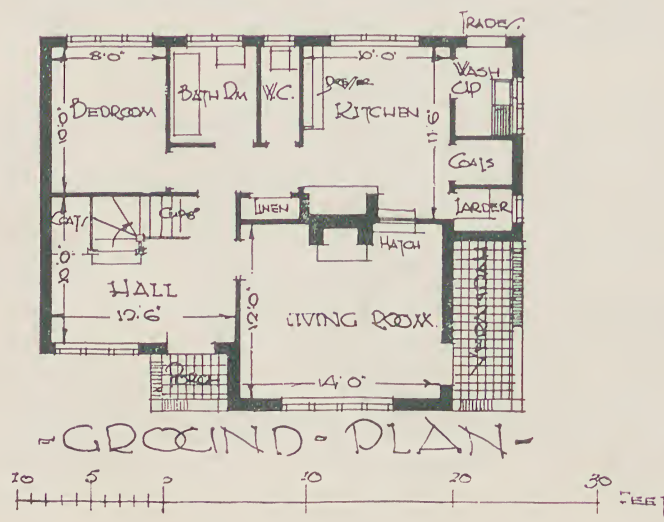
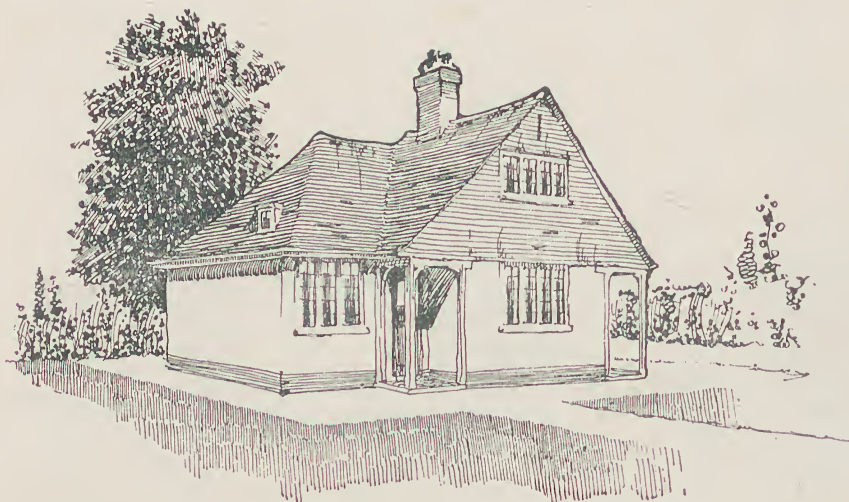
As the site of this little semi-bungalow is a rather exposed one, cavity walls were adopted, and also the exterior was roughcast on expanded metal. The concrete blocks, 6in. thick, were made by the local quarry company. The loggia overlooks the open sea, and is protected from the north by the projecting gable. Both bedrooms face east, and thus get the morning sun. The rain water from the higher roofs runs to cisterns on the first floor, and the other to storage tanks at a lower level. The slope of the site suggested the terrace effect and the use of rockery for the front and side gardens.





SEMI-BUNGALOW AT ROCHFORD, ESSEX, By E. Edward Briggs.

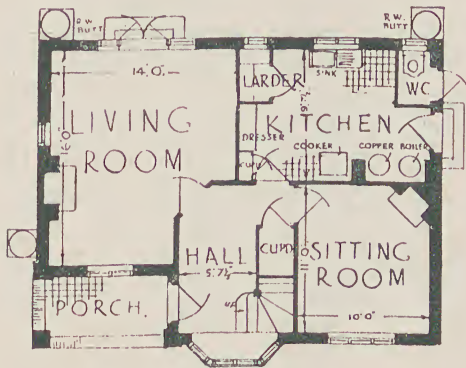
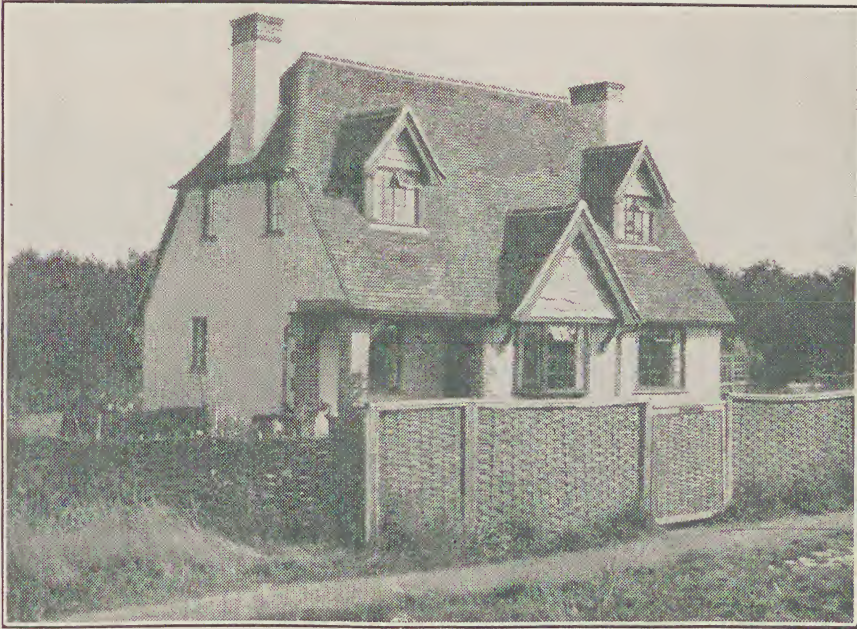
THE illustration is of a semi-bungalow built in a pleasant position near the golf course at Rochford. A feature of the interior is the lounge-hall, which has an old-world appearance, with beams showing on ceiling and walls panelled to frieze height. The exterior treatment is a red brick plinth with roughcast above, distempered a cream colour. The roof is covered with red tiles. The windows are wood casements with leaded lights. The cubical contents are approximately 15,400 feet. The builder was Mr. C. M. Cannon, of Prittlewell, Southend-on-Sea.



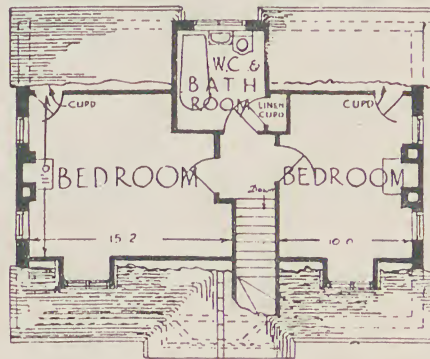
**COTTAGE-BUNGALOW, NEAR DERBY, By Howard L. Kelly.**

THIS is an example of a rather popular type of dwelling, which combines the characteristic features of a cottage and a bungalow. It will be seen that one bedroom and the bathroom are arranged on the ground floor. Two bedrooms are provided in the roof, measuring respectively, 13ft. 6in. by 10ft. 9in., and 13ft. 6in. by 7ft. 6in. Each of these rooms has a good-sized cupboard. The cubic capacity of this bungalow is 12,415ft. cube. The materials used are 9in. brick walls, roughcast, with brick plinth; sand-faced tiles to roof and gables; Oregon pine posts and beams to porch and verandah.





GROUND FLOOR PLAN.

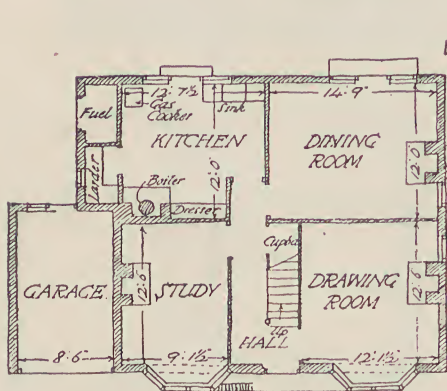


FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

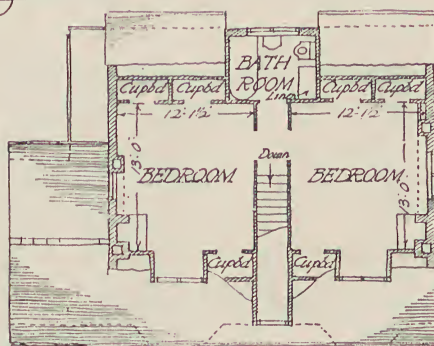
**"COSSINGTON," GREAT BOOKHAM, By Raymond J. Ward, F.I.A.A.**

This cottage is on semi-bungalow lines, and has two bedrooms, together with bathroom and w.c. arranged within the roof. The ground floor has a large living-room and a smaller sitting-room, together with a kitchen which has all the necessary fittings conveniently disposed. A feature of this house is its attractive entrance porch and hall, the latter having an oriel window with a gable over, covered externally with elm weather boarding. The construction generally is of brickwork, partially cement rendered externally, and tinted a deep cream colour. The roof is boarded and covered with hand-made, red sand-faced tiles. Windows are steel casements in wood frames. Mr. W. G. Sheppard, of Guildford, was the contractor.





GROUND FLOOR PLAN



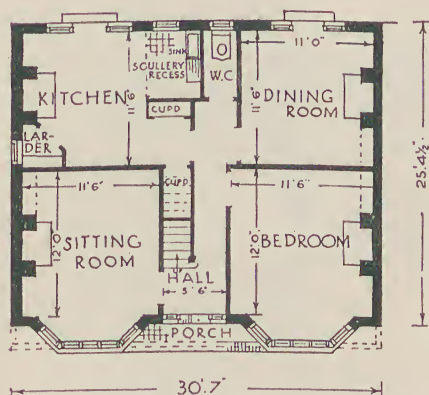
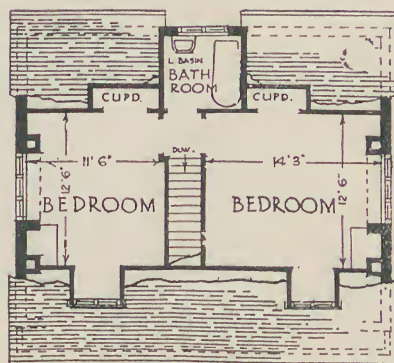
UPPER FLOOR PLAN

## COTTAGE AT EWELL, By D. S. Cullen, A.R.I.B.A.

THIS cottage was designed with a view to economy, full advantage being taken of the space in the roof, in which are the bedrooms. The rooms are of good size and conveniently situated, coal fireplaces being provided to all the rooms except the kitchen, which has a portable boiler for the hot water apparatus. The walls are of solid brickwork, roughcasted, with picked red facings at entrance, the roof being felted and covered with red tiles. The sashes to all the windows are of wood. The contractors were Messrs. J. Hill and Son, of Ewell, and the cost of the whole work, inclusive of fencing, drainage, electric lighting, &c., was £725.



PERSPECTIVE VIEW FROM ROAD.

GROUND FLOOR  
PLANFIRST FLOOR  
PLAN.**BUNGALOW AT SOUTH HARROW, By Raymond J. Ward, F.I.A.A.**

THIS semi-bungalow residence has been built at Eastcote-lane, South Harrow. The accommodation shown on the first floor or in the roof has not yet been provided. Space has, of course, been left for these additional rooms, which, with the stairs and the dormer windows, will be added later. The whole of the outer walls is constructed with best stock facing bricks, with red brick arches and quoins, &c. The windows are wood casement. Plain red tiles form the roof covering. The contract price for the work as carried out was just under £670, while the lowest estimate received for the complete building was £825, which works out at approximately 1s. 2½d. per foot cube. Mr. C. J. Ryder, of South Harrow, was the builder.

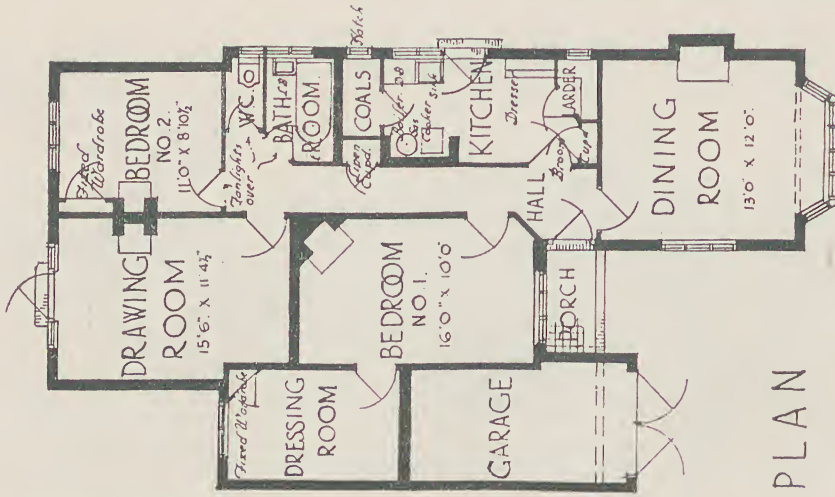


### BUNGALOW AT HANWELL, MIDDLESEX, By Raymond J. Ward, F.I.A.A.

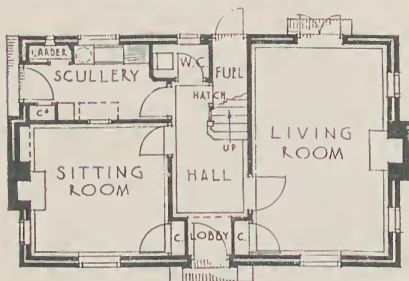
THE bungalow here shown has recently been built at Hanwell. The site was an attractive one, owing to its position opposite a public park, but very many difficulties had to be surmounted in order to provide thereon a residence with the accommodation required by the client. In the first place, a building restriction allowing a one-storey house only had to be complied with. Secondly, the site is a narrow one, tapering towards the rear, and is not at right-angles to the road. Thirdly, it was a filled-in gravel pit. Concrete piers have been taken down to an average depth of 5ft., and the foundations carried on reinforced concrete, spanning the intervals between the piers. Owing, therefore, to the nature of the site, the rooms are a little narrow. The size of the kitchen proves to be ample, and the fittings are conveniently arranged. The external walls are rendered in plain Portland cement, and left natural finish, with a tarred plinth. The roof is covered with antique sand-faced clay tiles. Steel casements in wood frames are used for the windows, and the outside paintwork is finished in bright green and cream. The cost, including the special foundations, and all drainage, fencing, and paths, works out at a fraction over 1s. per cubic foot. The contractor was Mr. C. E. Masters, of Horton, near Slough, Bucks.



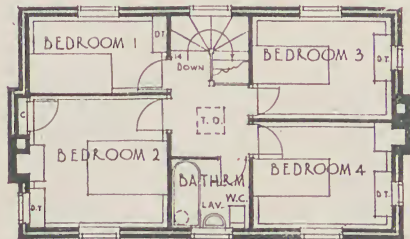
*Winstanley* - HANWELL, MIDDLESEX







GROUND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

GORDON ALLEN F.R.I.B.A.  
Architect  
435 STRAND W.C.2

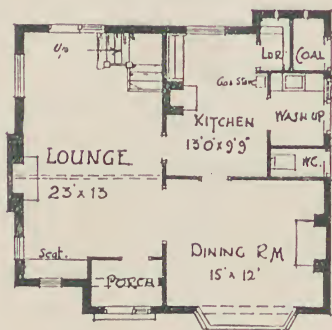


### COTTAGE NEAR DEAL, By Gordon Allen, F.R.I.B.A.

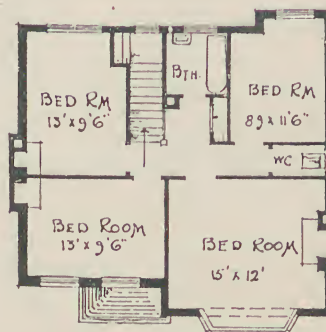
This little house, which is in accordance with subsidy conditions, has been built on a rural site near one of the new coal mines. It contains on the ground floor two sitting-rooms (one being of large size and both having cupboards), a working scullery provided with larder, store, sink, copper, and gas cooker, and there is a lavatory opening out of the hall. All the space under the stairs has been used for storing coal, which is accessible from outside as well as inside. The upstairs accommodation consists of four bedrooms and a bathroom. For the sake of economy the elevations are as simple as possible, the roof and eaves being unbroken. Local materials are used, the external walling being of brick-work built with a cavity, and roofs covered with pantiles. All windows are of steel.



HOUSE AT NORWOOD GREEN, M<sup>X</sup>.  
FOR CLIFTON BROWN ESQ.



GROUND FLOOR

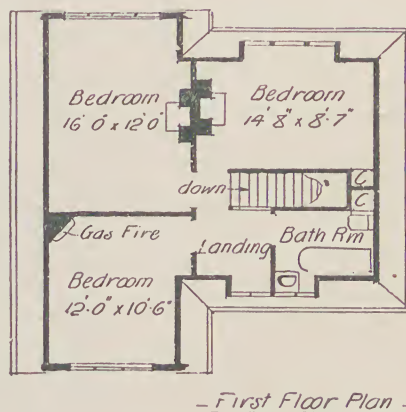
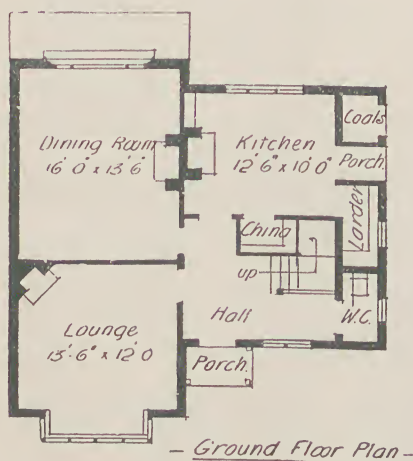


FIRST FLOOR

**HOUSE AT NORWOOD GREEN, MIDDLESEX, By S. H. West, P.A.S.I.**

This house has a rather unusual plan, a large part of the ground floor being given to a lounge, which is really the hall made as a living room. On the first floor are four bedrooms, bathroom, &c. The roof is covered with red tiles, and the facings are red mottled bricks, with roughcast above. The floors of the lounge, dining-room, and bathroom are laid with pitchpine blocks. The builder was Mr. T. Chapman, of Hounslow. The cost was £1,100.

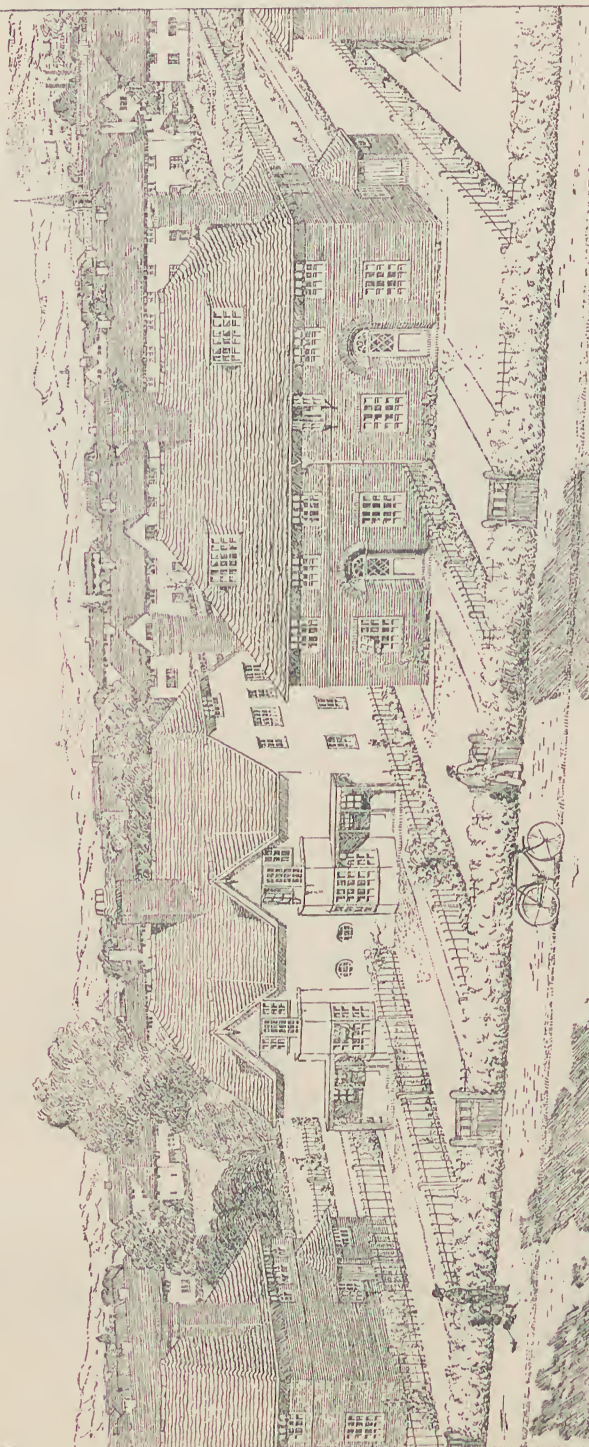




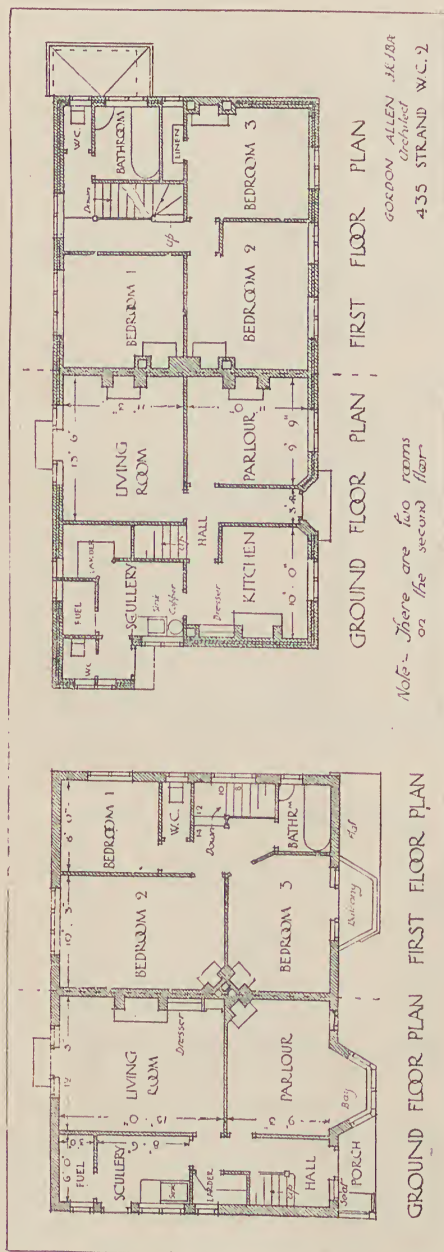
### HOUSE AT ELTHAM, LONDON, By Edgar Lucas.

This house, built in Glenesk-road, Eltham, was designed to give ample accommodation with a compact labour-saving plan. The walls and chimney-stacks are faced with 2in. facing bricks. The roof is covered with hand-made tiles. The porch and entrance hall door are of raw oak, and the hall is oak-panelled. The house was built with great care and excellent craftsmanship by Mr. Huitt, builder, of Eltham. The cost was just over £1,100.

*Staff-houses at CRAYFORD VILLAGE EXTENSION for Messrs. Vickers.*

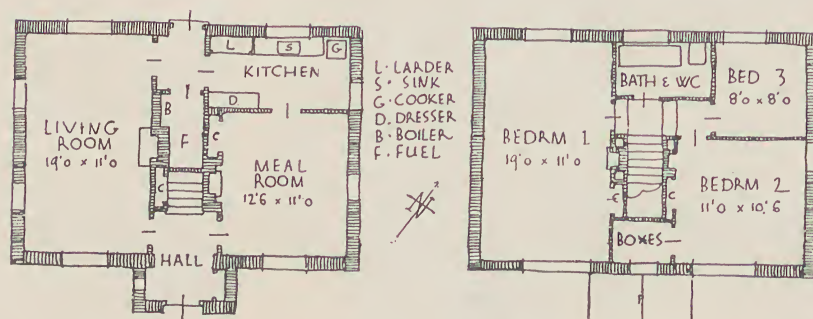
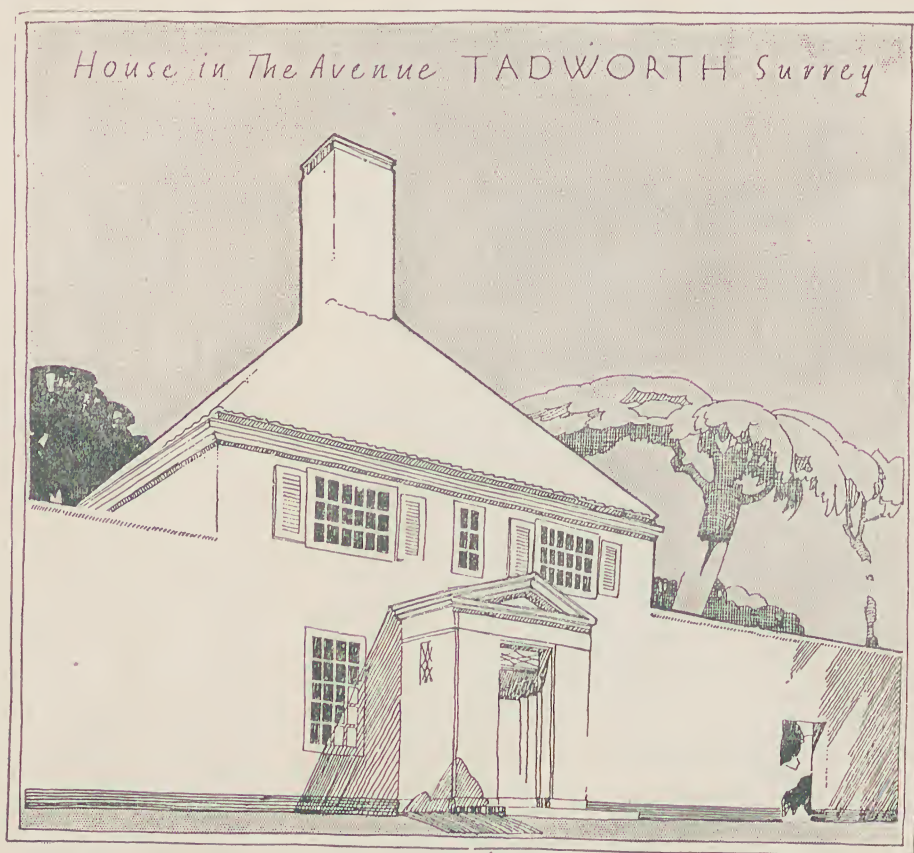






### HOUSES AT CRAYFORD, KENT, By Gordon Allen, F.R.I.B.A.

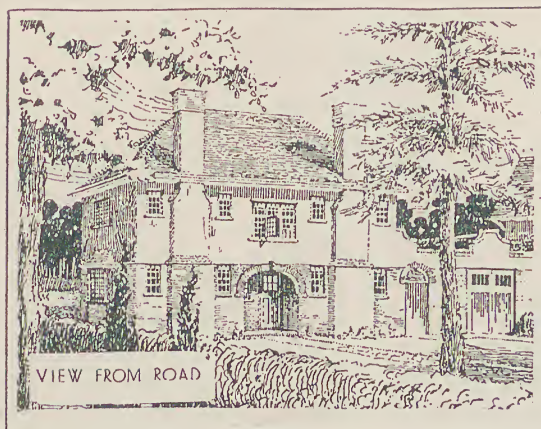
THE houses shown in the foreground of the accompanying view were built by Messrs. Thomas and Edge Ltd. for Messrs. Vickers' staff. In the background will be seen some of the concrete cottages which were carried out by the same architect just before the war. There are two types of these houses, both semi-detached. The brick-faced pair contains on the ground floor two sitting-rooms, kitchen, and scullery, three bedrooms and bathroom on the first floor, and two rooms in the roof. Multi-coloured brickwork is used, external walling being built with a cavity, and the roof is covered with dark brown tiles. A feature has been made of the front entrances, which are recessed under large arches of roofing tiles. The other type is of contrasting design, with roughcast walls and roofs of red, sand-faced tiles. In these houses the rooms are fewer, but larger. The ground floor accommodation consists of living-room, parlour (with a large bay-window), scullery, and offices; there are three bedrooms—one having a balcony—bathroom, &c., on the floor above. This pair has only one chimney-stack; it contains eight flues, and is set diagonally in the roof.



**HOUSE AT TADWORTH, SURREY, By P. Evans Palmer, A.R.I.B.A.**

This house is built of ochre-coloured stocks, the roof of orange pantiles, the metal windows in wide wood frames are painted cream, and the shutters and front door a deep royal blue. The flues are concentrated in one central stack, an arrangement which makes for economy, and in a small house has a good external effect. Messrs. Ward and Paterson, of Broadway, Westminster, were the builders. The house could be built to-day for about £1,000.

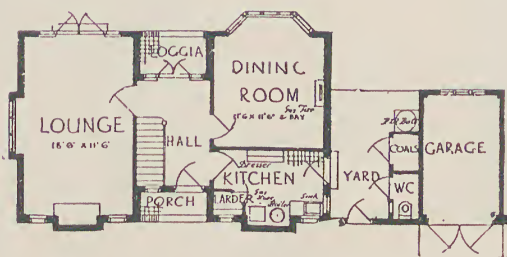




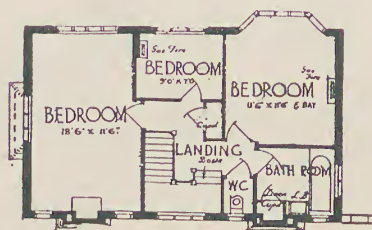
## PROPOSED HOUSE AT STANMORE

*Middlesex*

RAYMOND J. WARD, F.R.I.  
ARCHITECT,  
107, UXBIDGE ROAD  
EALING, LONDON, W.5.



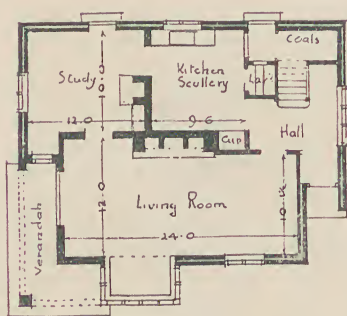
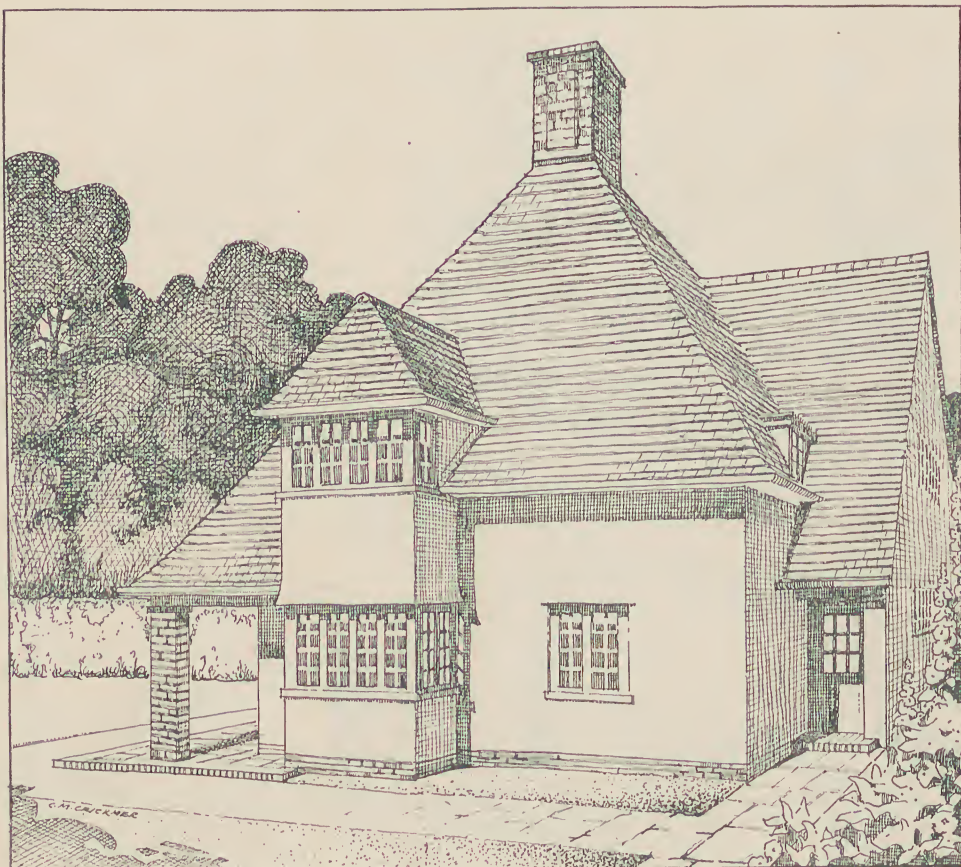
GROUND FLOOR PLAN



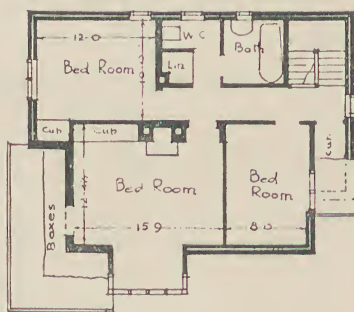
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

### HOUSE AT STANMORE, By Raymond J. Ward, F.I.A.A.

THIS interesting little house has been planned for erection on a site enjoying an open south aspect at the rear of the house. Consequently, all rooms on both floors, except the kitchen, have been arranged on the sunny side. A loggia is also planned having access by French doors from the hall. A garage and an outbuilding have been arranged on the west side of the house, and are connected thereto by a 9in. wall, so as to balance that of the larger adjoining house, which has already been erected from the same architect's plans. The road elevation is well balanced, and a large staircase window is centrally placed over the elliptical arch to the porch. Although having a wide frontage, this is really quite a small house, and with all the drainage grouped together on the front of the house will be economical to erect. The building work is in the hands of Mr. E. Lamerton, of Kenton, and will probably be completed before these lines are read.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



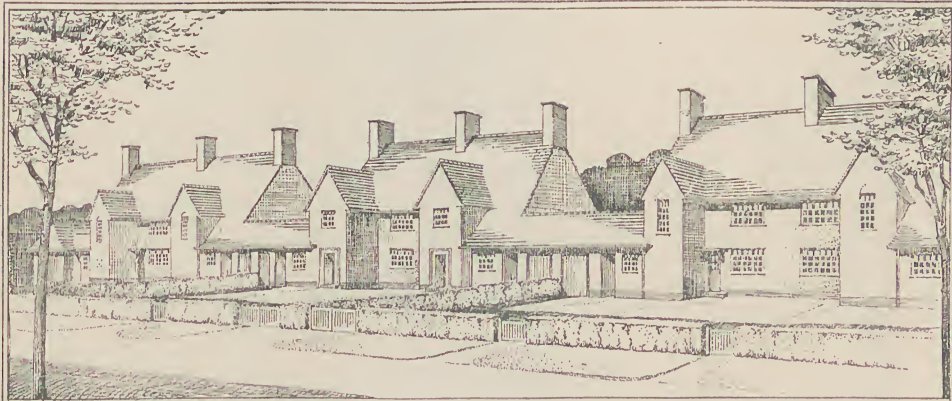
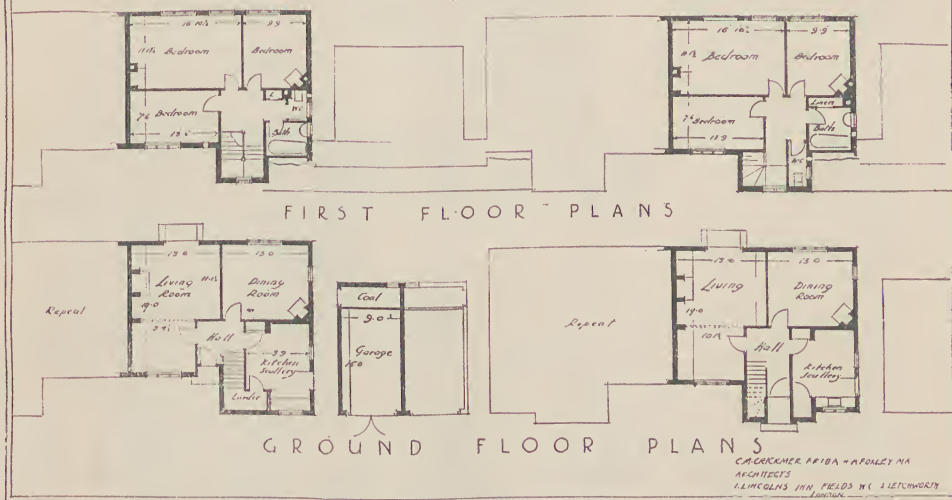
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

HOUSE AT HARPENDEN, By C. A. Crickmer, F.R.I.B.A., and A. M. Foxley, M.A.  
(See Notes on Page 39.)

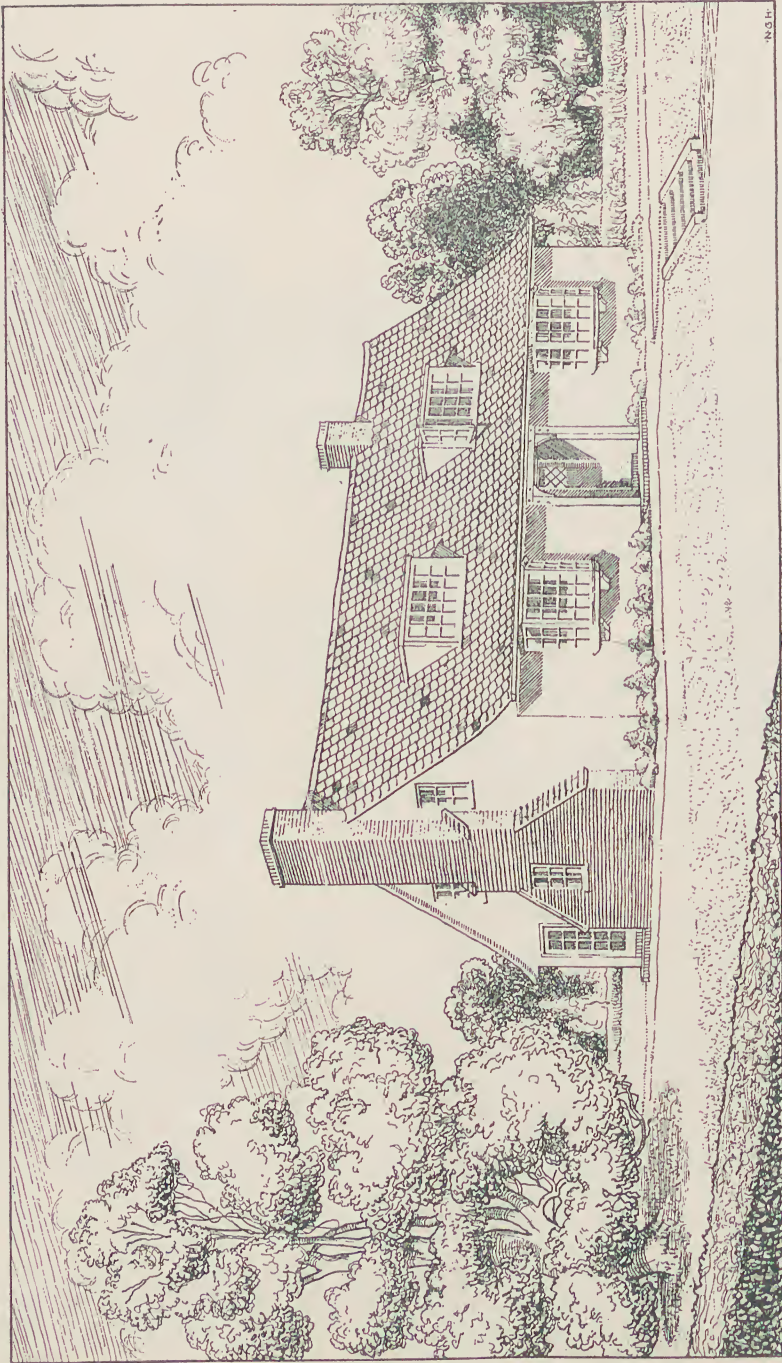


**HOUSE AT HARPENDEN, By C. A. Crickmer, F.R.I.B.A., and A. M. Foxley, M.A.**

In this little house provision is made on the ground floor for a large living-room with verandah and study leading from it. The kitchen and scullery are combined. On the upper floor there are three bedrooms. The house was constructed with hollow brick walls, roughcast externally, and a tiled roof. The builders were Messrs. A. Harris and Son, of Harpenden, and the cost was round about £1,100.

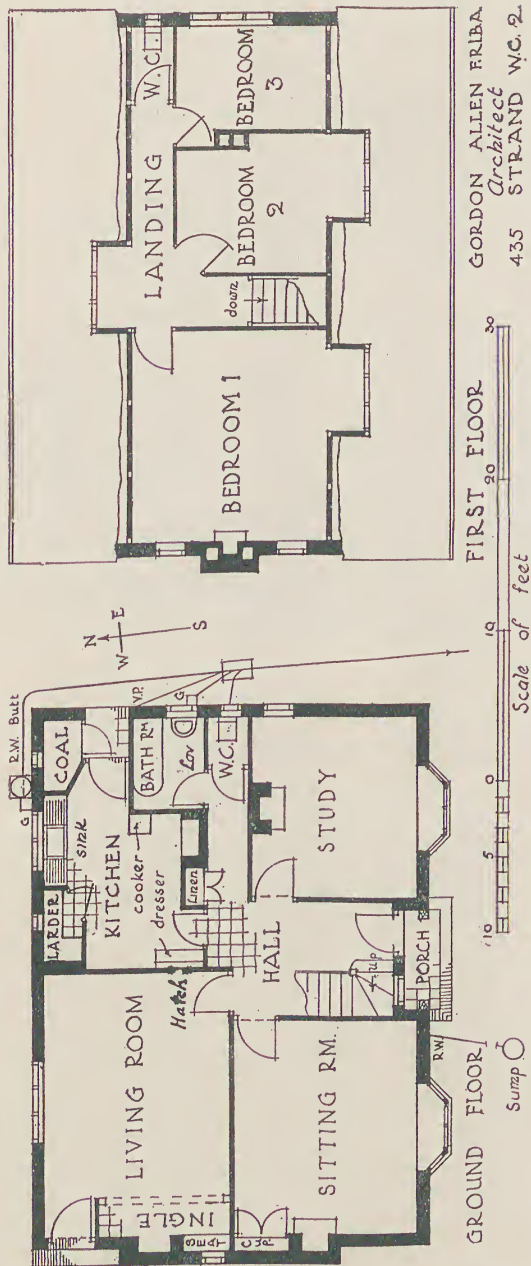
**SIX HOUSES SPRING ROAD LETCHWORTH.****SEMI-DETACHED HOUSES AT LETCHWORTH, By C. A. Crickmer, F.R.I.B.A., and A. M. Foxley, M.A.**

The garage is becoming a necessity even for quite small houses. In these Letchworth houses the garages are, happily, worked into the architectural composition by making them connecting features between the pairs of houses. The houses have been built with brick walls covered with cement rough-cast and roofed with red tiles. They are being offered for sale at £865 each, with a 99 years' lease.



SEMI-BUNGALOW AT BARNET: VIEW FROM THE GARDEN.





SEMI-BUNGALOW AT BARNET, By Gordon Allen, F.R.I.B.A.

THIS bungalow, or semi-bungalow, contains three bedrooms, w.c., and a large amount of boxroom space on the first floor in the roof. There are three sitting-rooms downstairs, and kitchen, bathroom, w.c., larder, and coal store. The living-room is 17ft. 6in. by 12ft. 3in., and has a brick ingle fireplace with a fixed seat forming a low cupboard. Both the other sitting-rooms also are provided with seats in the bay-windows, which are constructed of standard metal casements. The dresser has been arranged with a hatch through into the living-room. External walling is of brickwork and roughcast, the stacks being of facing bricks, and pantries are used for roofing. The garden door and all windows are of steel in wood surrounds. The cube of the house, taken 16ft. high, is approximately 14,500ft.

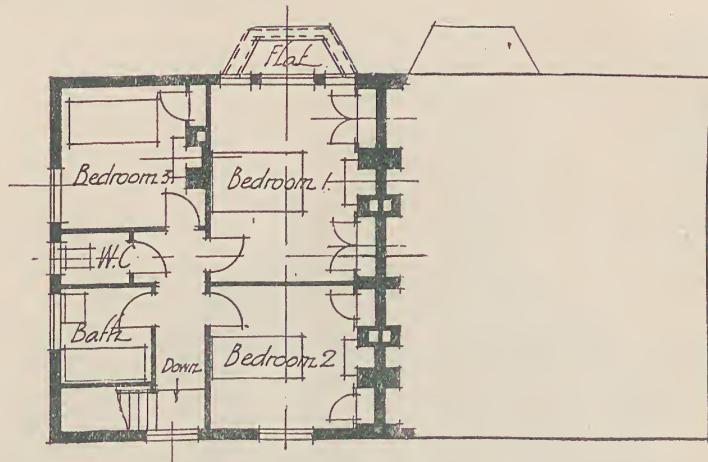
PLANS.



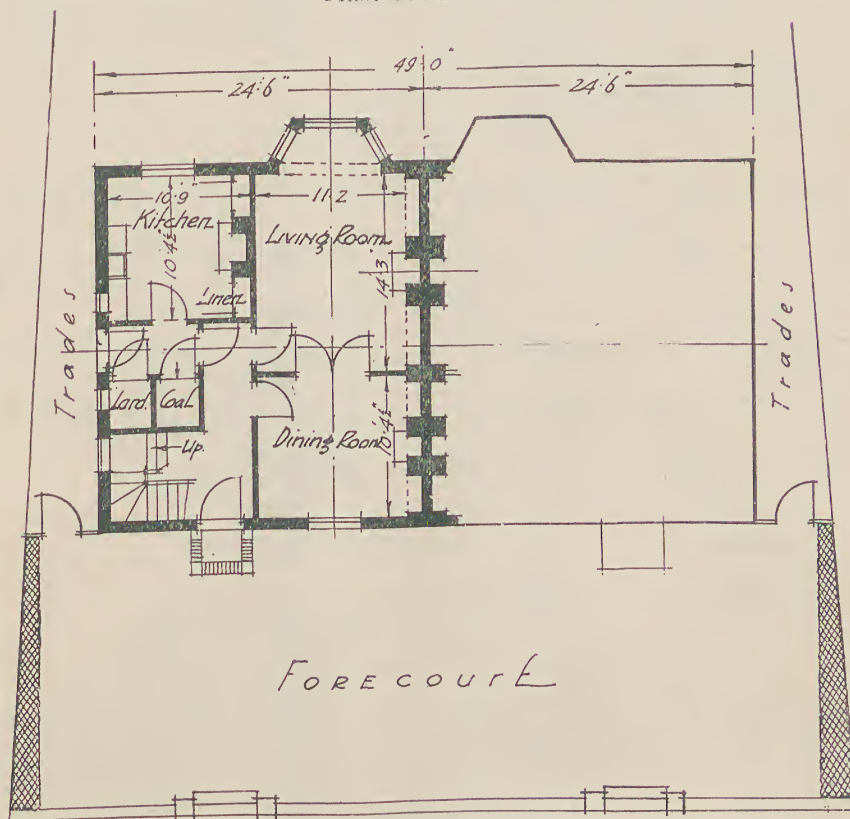
**"WHITE WALLS," THAMES DITTON, By G. Alan Fortescue, A.R.I.B.A.**

IN this case it was the architect's aim to design a pair of semi-detached houses that would be different to the average "Pair." The lay-out, too, has been considered from the point of view of treating these houses as one scheme. Simplicity is the keynote of the design. The walls are of 9in. brickwork rendered with two coats of Portland cement, second coat being finished with wood float and twice distempered white. The brick plinth is twice tarred. Windows are steel built into wood frames with marginal bars in lead. There are plaster surrounds of 3in. projection to all window and door openings. The roof is covered with "Delabole" slates of colours varying green grey to russet. Eaves are of 2ft. 6ins. projection from wall face, with V jointed matchboarding and painted white. Entrance door painted emerald green with black panel moulding, and the grilles covered with gold leaf. Internal features to be noted are: The floor is laid with jointless flooring of lilac colour. Walls are distempered parchment shade. The staircase is painted grey with square balusters in vermillion. The newels, string capping, and handrail are black. In living-room and dining-room the walls are covered with a rough textured French grey paper. The doors are painted grey to match with the square panel mouldings picked out in vermillion. Architraves, skirtings, and stained borders are black. There is no picture-rail, but a 3in. black band with gold lines forms a capping to the grey paper. Internal sills are of polished black marble. The fireplace surrounds are formed with dove-grey marble of slight projection, with raised hearths of polished black marble. The door furniture, switchplates, and electric light pendants are in ebony. Grey pile carpets and flame-coloured curtains, with black pelmets, complete the general scheme. The mirrors were designed by the architect, and are coloured vermillion and grey. The general contractors were Messrs. Wheatley and Sons, of East Molesey, Surrey.



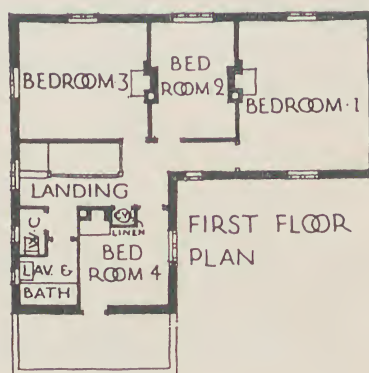
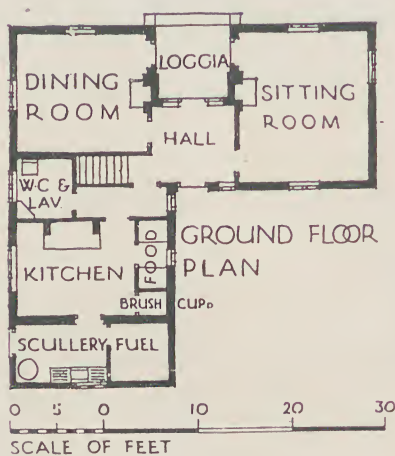


FIRST FLOOR PLAN.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN.

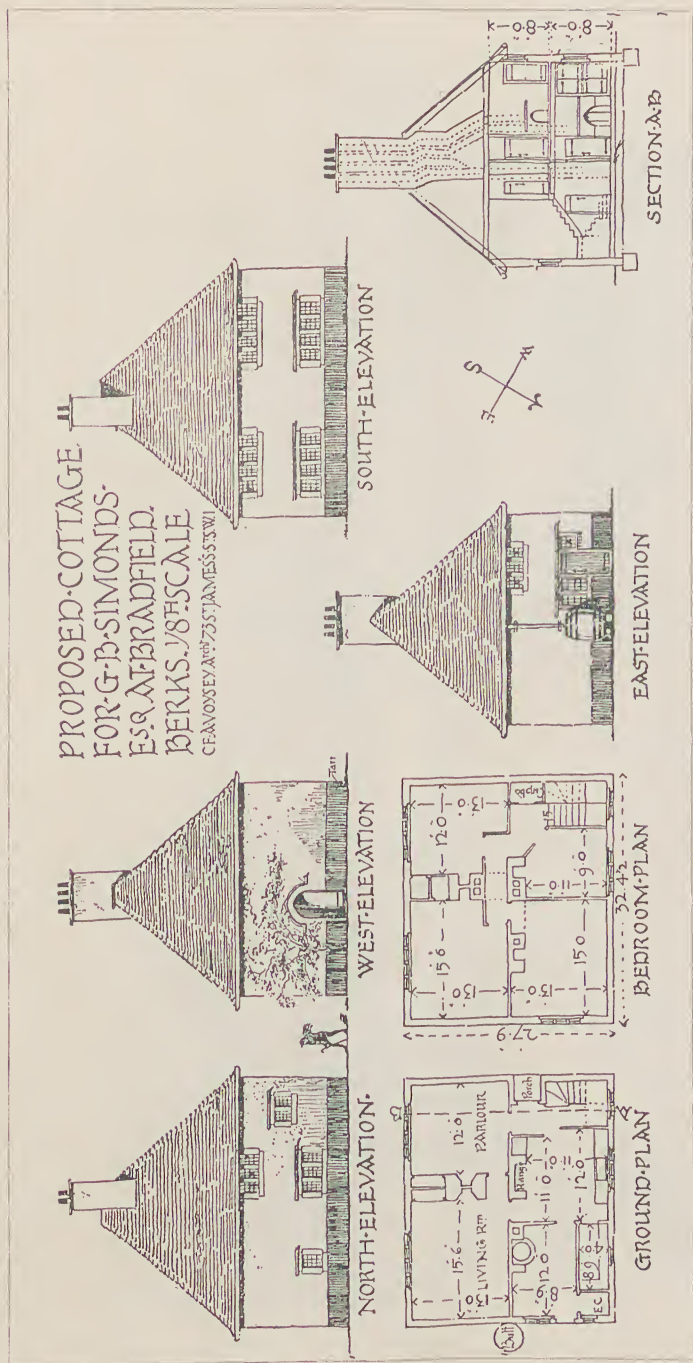
"WHITE WALLS," THAMES DITTON, By G. Alan Fortescue, A.R.I.B.A.



HOUSE NEAR YORK, By Barry Parker, F.R.I.B.A.

THIS is one of a large number of houses on the Clifton Lodge Estate, which is about a mile from the centre of York. The estate has been laid out on modern town planning lines. The small house illustrated, like others on the estate, has been designed with a view to labour-saving, but this, in the architect's opinion, does not consist in the provision of gadgets, but in the skilful arranging and disposing of the necessary fittings and furniture, and in having no more fittings or furniture than are really needed. The L-shaped plan adopted in this example is often useful for getting the maximum amount of sunshine into the house. The loggia is conveniently placed with access from hall, sitting-room, and dining-room.





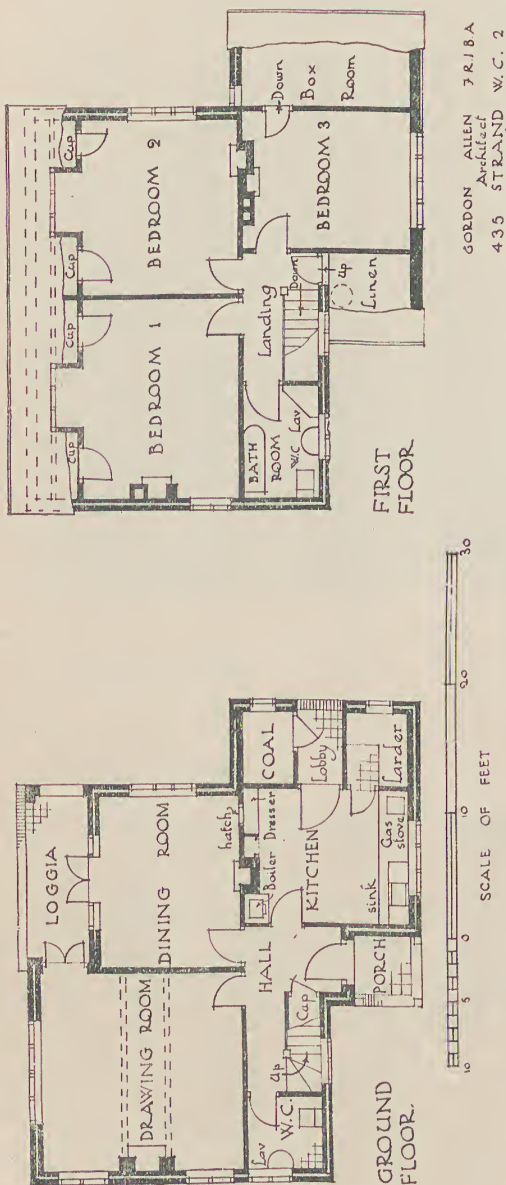
COTTAGE AT BRADFELD, By C. F. A. Voysey, F.R.I.B.A.

THE walls of this cottage are of 9in. brick, with cement roughcast outside with faced plinth. The roof is of red tiles, and there are red-faced chimney-pots and tile weathering to chimney in lieu of cement flaunching. The ground floor is solid and paved with vitreous black tiles. Skirtings are of green glazed tiles flush with the plaster. Window sills also are of green glazed tiles. Hard plaster finished with wood float has been used, and there are no window or door linings. All joinery is of English oak. On the first floor are patent partition blocks, floated over with hard plaster on upper surface and distempered white; below joists black-leaded. A point to which the architect attaches much importance from the point of view of health and comfort is that every room has its 9in. by 9in. ventilating flue.



HOUSE AT STEYNING



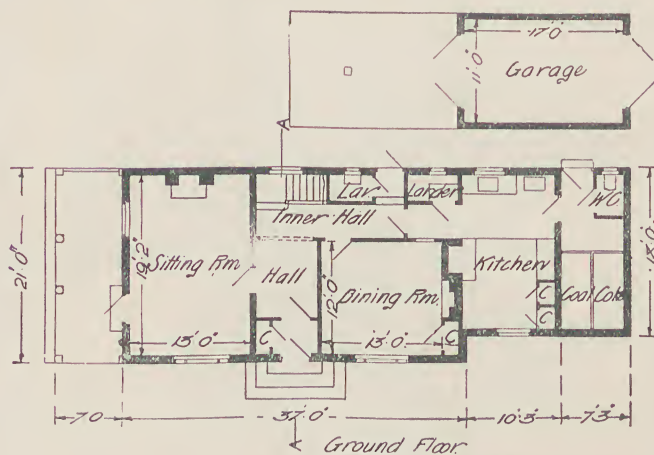


HOUSE AT STEYNING, SUSSEX, By Gordon Allen, F.R.I.B.A.

As the site consisted of a fully developed garden having a tennis court, and fine views and sunny aspects were towards the back, the planning of this house presented numerous difficulties. The lay-out of the rooms is therefore somewhat unusual. All the offices, including a downstairs cloak-room, face the road, while both sitting-rooms look out on the garden, to which they have easy access through a loggia that will be used as a sort of pavilion when tennis is played. Most of the fireplaces are fitted with gas-stoves, the only coal fire being in the drawing-room. This fireplace is constructed of thin bricks up to the ceiling, and has an arch, hobs, and a recess above the tiled mantelshelf. The kitchen contains a specially designed dresser with closed shelves and a hatch into the dining-room. It will be noticed that the bathroom is partly over the stairs; the expedient adopted for increasing the floor area of this room works out very satisfactorily. The bulkhead giving headroom below and forming a useful table above. Externally the walls are built with a continuous cavity, the facings being of mauve Southwater stocks, and brown English tiles were used for roofing. The adjoining garage matches the house as regards materials employed. All windows and casement doors are of steel. Mr. E. Green, of Steyning, was the general contractor.



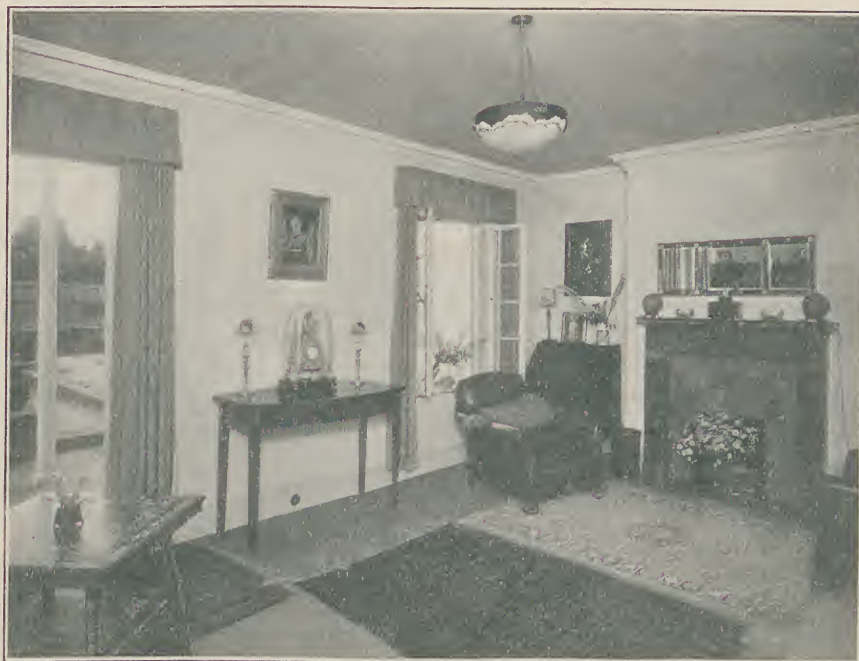
GARDEN FRONT.



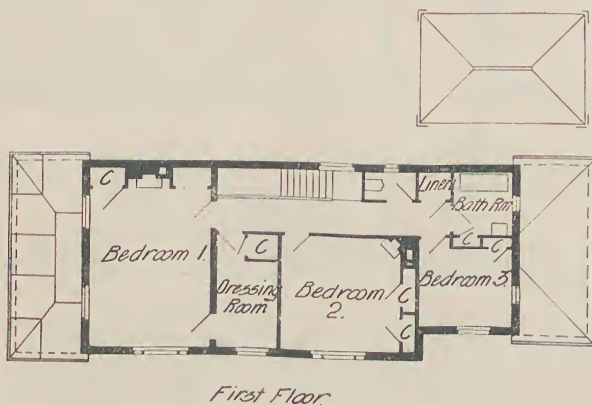
HOUSE AT BECKENHAM, KENT,

THE walls are 11in. thick, built of dark red facing bricks. The roof is covered with pantiles. The loggia, or verandah, entered from the sitting-room, of which a photograph is given, faces south. It is constructed of





SITTING ROOM.



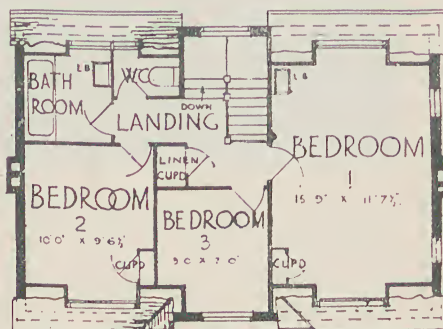
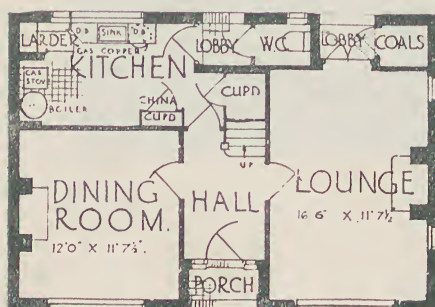
First Floor.

By Geoffrey T. Mullins, A.R.I.B.A.

wood, painted cream colour, with corner posts and carefully designed centre columns. The roof of this is covered with copper, and looks well against the facing bricks.



VIEW FROM ROAD

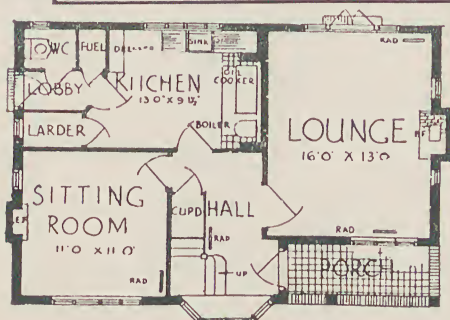
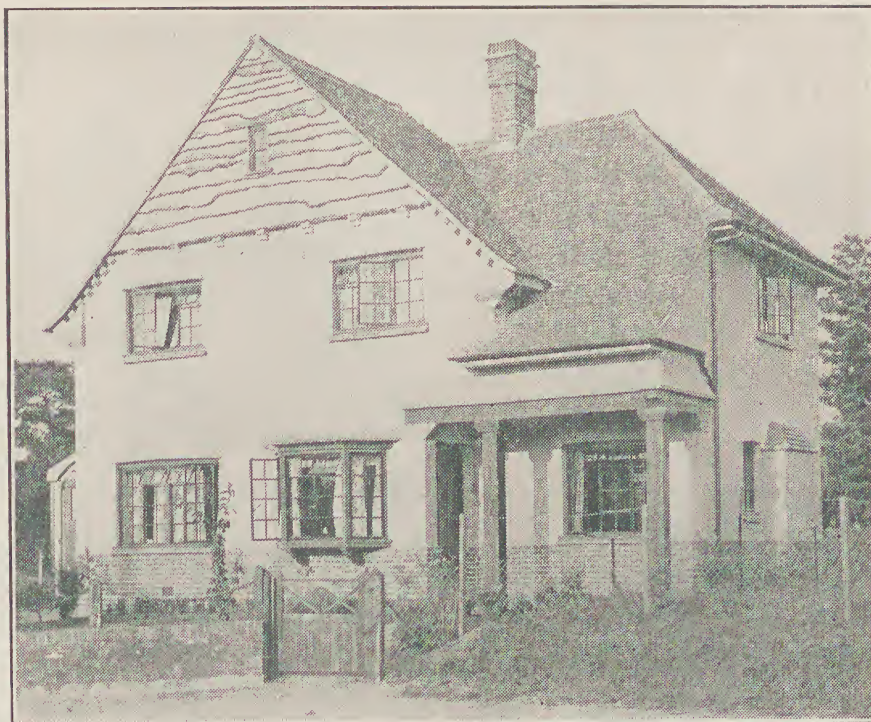


GROUND FLOOR PLAN      FIRST FLOOR PLAN

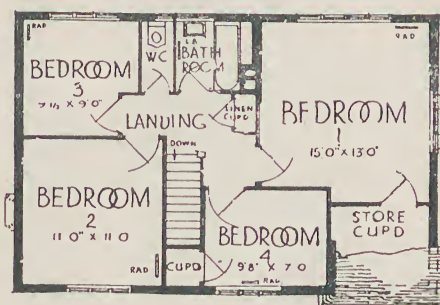
## HOUSE AT HARROW WEALD, MIDDLESEX, By Raymond J. Ward, F.I.A.A.

This house is built on an attractive parkland site. The construction is of brickwork with multi-coloured facings to plinth, quoins, porch, and chimney-stacks, as shown, and with buff shingle roughcast for the remainder of the external walling. The mansard roof is boarded and covered with dark red, hand-made, sand-faced tiles. The windows are steel casements in wood frames, and the whole of the external woodwork and ironwork is painted bright green. A small square hall is entered through an attractive central entrance porch. The lounge on the south side has windows on two sides and also French doors to the garden. The kitchen is on the east side of the house, and is of ample size, and with its east window will have the morning sun at breakfast-time. The three bedrooms are to be heated by electric fires. The hot water tank, with the linen cupboard, is in the centre of the house, and as the cold water tank is fixed immediately over this, there should be little fear of burst pipes in frosty weather. Messrs. Tucker and Warren, of Hanwell, were the builders.





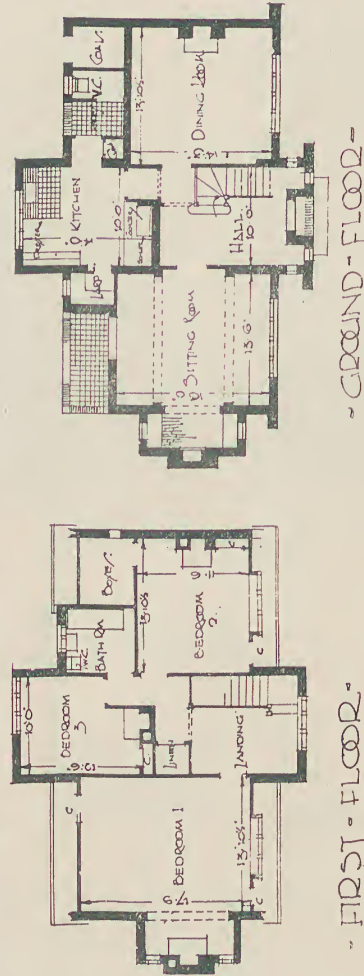
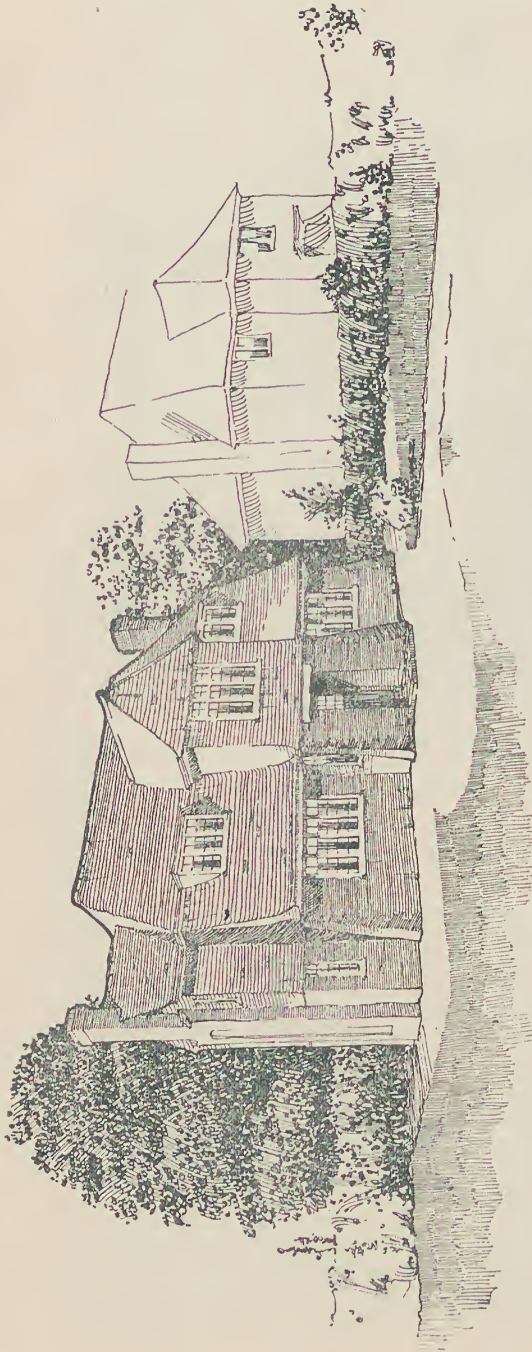
GROUND FLOOR PLAN.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

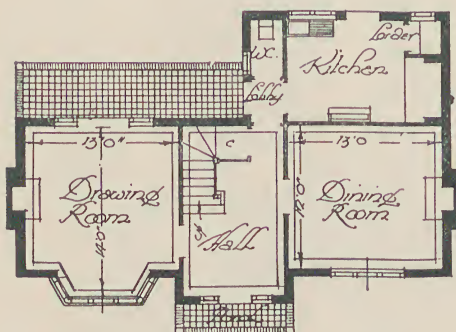
**"ELM TOPS," EAST HORSLEY, SURREY, By Raymond J. Ward, F.I.A.A.**

This small house has been designed to be in keeping with its rural surroundings. It stands on an open healthy plot, with good views in most directions. Local multi-coloured stocks are used for the plinth with cement rendering above, while the main front gable is covered with elm weather-boarding. Oak posts and beams are used for the porch, and the roof is covered with dark red sand-faced tiles. Although not a large house, four bedrooms are provided, together with ample storage room. A feature of this design is its central heating arrangement. All rooms are heated by radiators, with the boiler in the kitchen, in the centre of the house. In the lounge and sitting-room the radiators are supplemented by electric fires. Gas not being available, cooking is done on an efficient modern type oil-cooking stove. Ventilation of all rooms warmed by radiators is allowed for. Messrs. C. G. Hussey and Son, of Cobham, were the contractors.

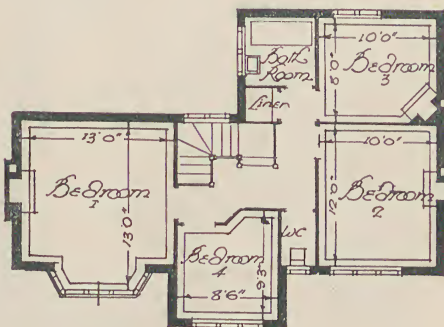


PROPOSED HOUSE AT ADDISCOMBE, CROYDON, By Howard L. Kelly.  
(See Notes on Page 53.)





*Ground - Floor*



*First - Floor*

#### HOUSE AT RICKMANSWORTH, HERTFORDSHIRE, By Howard L. Kelly.

THIS house is built with 9in. external brick walls, with a sand-faced tiled roof. The walls are roughcast on the outside above a brick plinth, and the overhanging gable over the porch is hung with sand-faced, orange-red vertical tiling, the gable itself being carried on Oregon pine beams and shaped brackets. The glazing to the windows is carried out in leaded glass in wooden sashes and frames. The cost of the house was approximately £1,050.

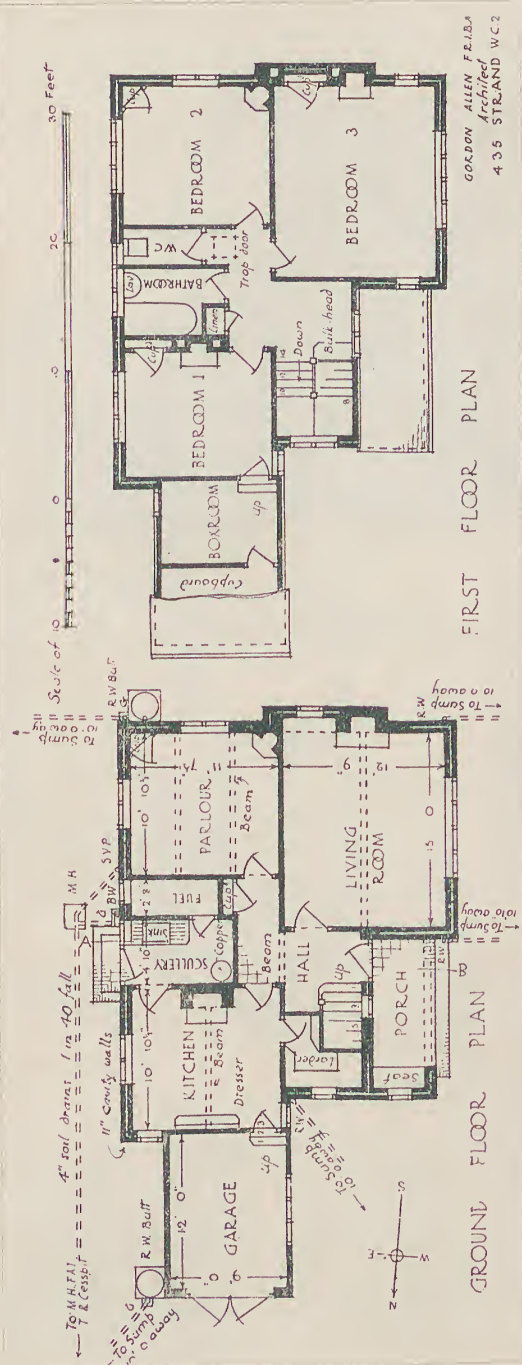
#### PROPOSED HOUSE AT ADDISCOMBE, CROYDON, By Howard L. Kelly.

A FEATURE of this house is the large sitting-room, with ingle and access to loggia. The materials used are: Brick walls with sand-faced brick facing, hand-made sand-faced orange-red tiles to vertical tiling in gables and elsewhere. The cubic capacity of the house is 20,395ft.



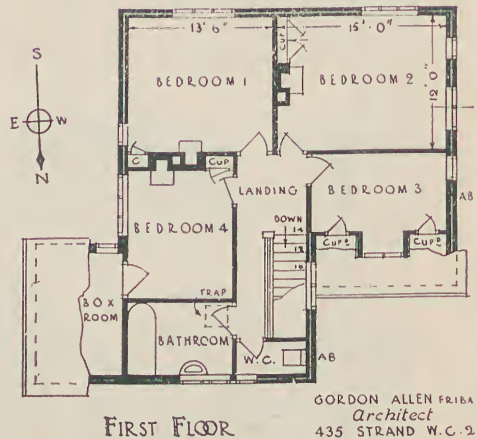
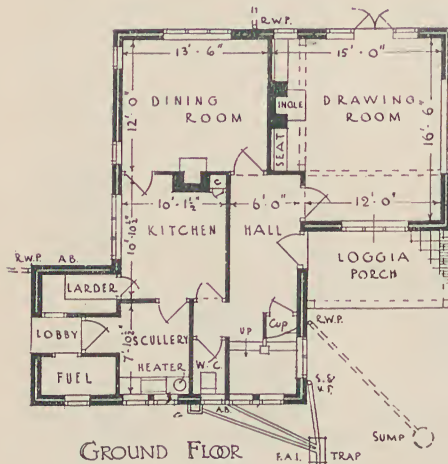
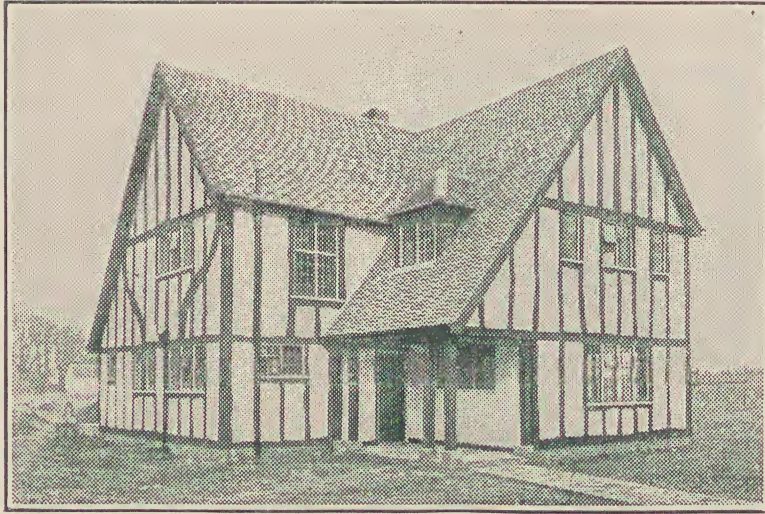
HOUSE AT HOCKLEY, ESSEX, BY GORDON ALLEN, F.R.I.B.A.





HOUSE AT HOCKLEY, ESSEX, By Gordon Allen, F.R.I.B.A.

This house was designed to suit special requirements, as well as the aspects, prospects, and falls of the site. Thus the larder faces due north, the scullery and kitchen east (to obtain early sunshine), and the two sitting-rooms have south and west windows. There are good views in all directions, and the large porch, which contains a seat, is on the axial line of a lane which curves around the garden. As the ground slopes down in the direction of the length of the house, it was possible to continue the main roof over a low garage. When this can be done the external effect, as in the present instance, is generally satisfactory. The garage, instead of looking like an excrescence, is obviously part of the design. The space over the garage, labelled boxroom on the plans, has been made into a fourth bedroom. Red bricks of local manufacture were used for the walls, which are built with a continuous cavity, as the position is exposed. Some of the walling, too, is tile-hung. Sand-faced tiles were employed for this purpose, as well as for roofing. All windows are of stout wooden casements, and the front door was made to order in oak. Most of the fireplaces were built to special design with facing bricks and roof tiles. The builders were Messrs. Jenner and Sons.



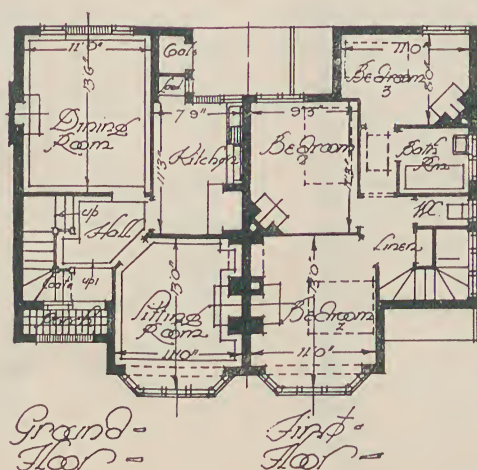
GORDON ALLEN F.R.I.B.A.  
Architect  
435 STRAND W.C. 2.

### HOUSE AT BURGESS HILL, SUSSEX, By Gordon Allen, F.R.I.B.A.

This house has recently been built on a corner site of about half-an-acre in area, and it was possible to obtain almost ideal aspects and prospects for the rooms. Thus, early morning sunshine is obtained in the kitchen and dining-room. The drawing-room—a large apartment containing an angle nook with seats and a brick fireplace—has windows on three sides, the casement doors to the south leading into the garden. On the ground floor the kitchen, scullery, hall, lavatory, and loggia are paved with red quarry tiles, which are also used for all window ledges, and the kitchen and scullery walls have a dado 4ft. 6in. high of white, glazed tiles, with the upper portion painted and varnished. Upstairs there are four bedrooms (all provided with gas fires and wardrobe cupboards), boxroom, and the usual offices. External walling is of wire-cut bricks, built in cement mortar, and with a continuous cavity, the outer face being rendered in waterproofed cement and sand; the

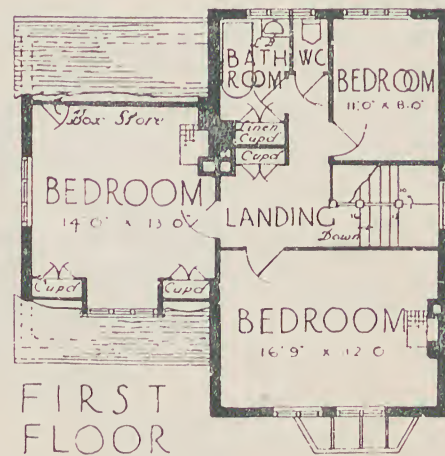
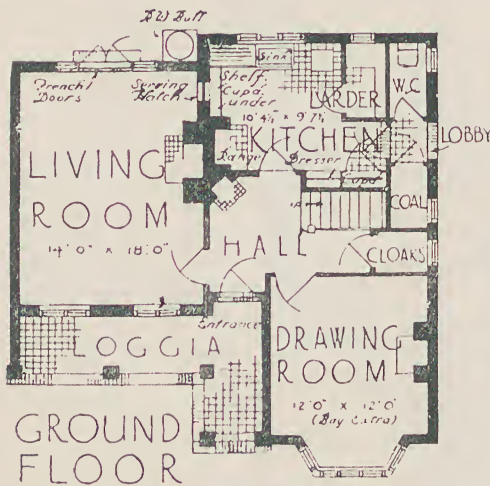
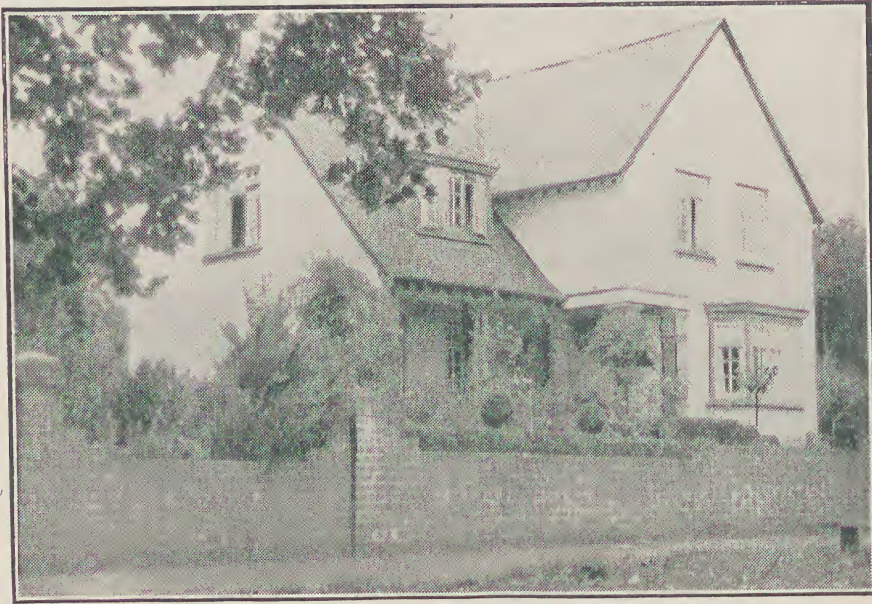


hali-timbering has been carried out in old oak. The steel windows are provided with "cleaning" hinges and leaded glazing. Hand-made, sand-faced tiles were used for roofing, and the drawing-room fireplace was built of 6in. by 2in. multi-coloured bricks, and contains a sunk interior. The sink, lavatory basin, and bath have "instantaneous" hot water supplies. The selling price of the house, including land and a 20ft. by 10ft. garage, is £1,750. Without the land the price is £1,350. The builder and owner is Mr. C. W. Parkes, of Valebridge-road, Burgess Hill, Sussex.



PAIR OF HOUSES AT EASTCOTE, By Howard L. Kelly.

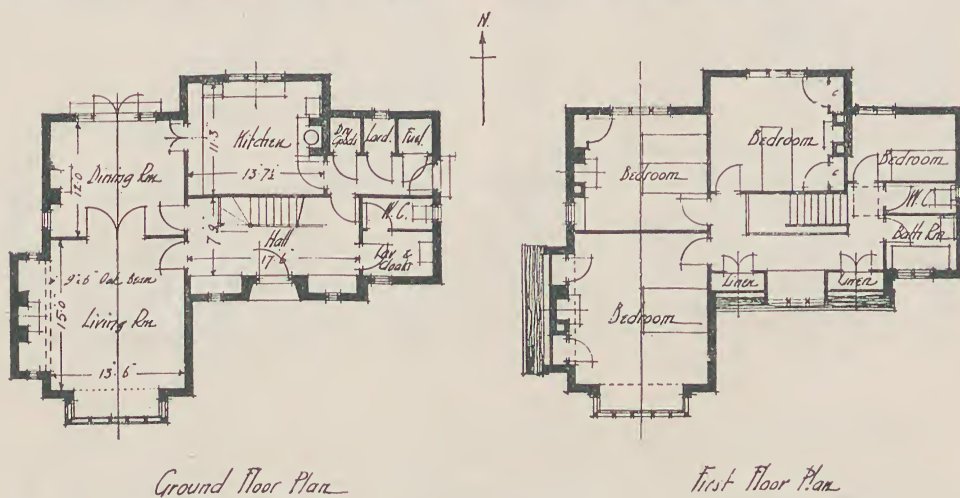
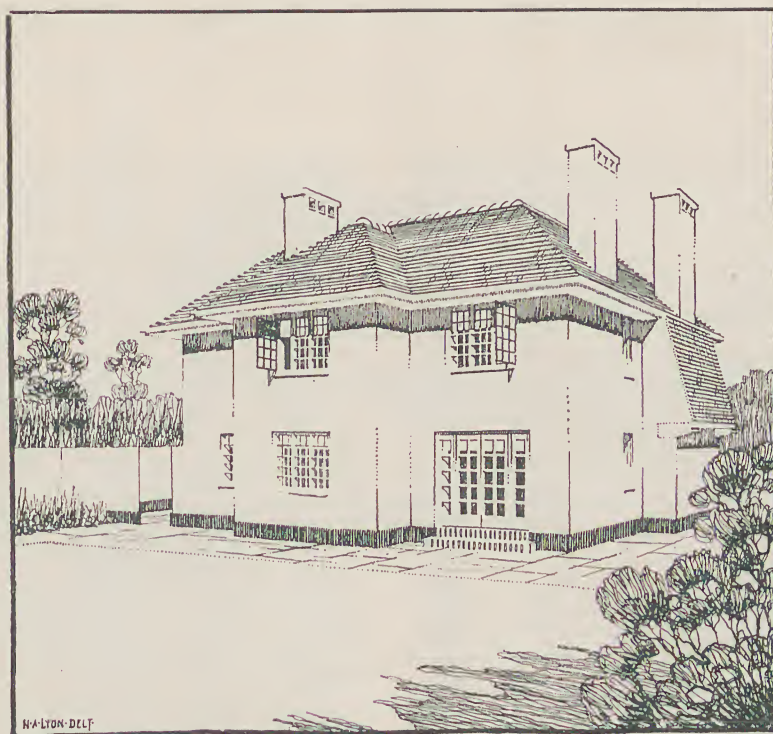
PAIRS of small semi-detached houses similar to those illustrated have recently been built at Eastcote, Middlesex. They are built with 9in. walls, faced on the outside with sand-faced facing bricks, the fronts of the bay above first floor level being plastered. The roofs are covered with sand-faced tiles in varying colours, and the cost per pair of houses approximates to £1,450.



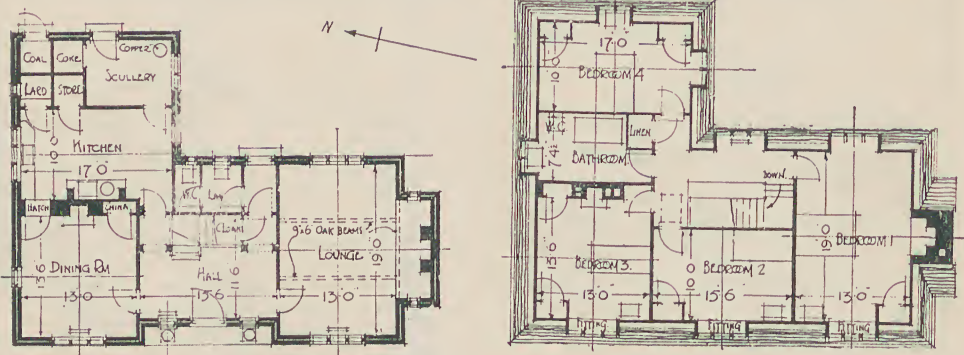
HOUSE AT PORTISHEAD, By Raymond J. Ward, F.I.A.A.

THE photograph shows a house erected at Portishead a few years ago. The site is an attractive one, and advantage was taken of the sunny aspect in the planning, which is on convenient and labour-saving lines. The roof is covered with red sand-faced tiles, and the exterior has white cement rendered walls. Multi-coloured bricks are used for the piers to the loggia. The builder was Mr. W. E. Carey, of Portishead.





HOUSE AT IVER, BUCKS., By G. Alan Fortescue, A.R.I.B.A.  
(See Notes on Page 61.)



"THE REAPERS," LEATHERHEAD, SURREY, By G. Alan Fortescue, A.R.I.B.A.

THE entrance front of this house faces south, commanding lovely views. The main rooms have therefore been planned to face the front. The walls are built with 2in. cavity and finished on the outside with two coats of Portland cement, the last coat being finished with a wood float and twice distempered. The house is of "Mansard" type, which allows of square ceilings to the upper floors and also an air space between the inner wall and the roof, keeping the house cool in summer and warm in winter. Where central heating



is used the pipes are put in this space with access doors at convenient distances. Windows are of steel with lead glazing in wood frames. Doors are of Oregon pine stained, and the floors to the chief rooms are of oak in narrow widths. The roof is covered with hand-made, sand-faced tiles.



THE HALL.



FIRST FLOOR LANDING.

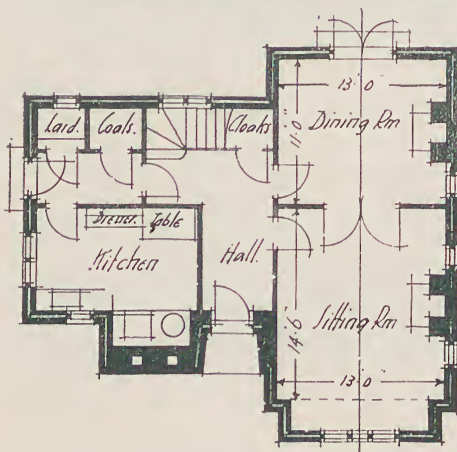
"THE REAPERS," LEATHERHEAD, SURREY, By G. Alan Fortescue, A.R.I.B.A.

#### HOUSE AT IVER, BUCKS., By G. Alan Fortescue, A.R.I.B.A. (Page 59.)

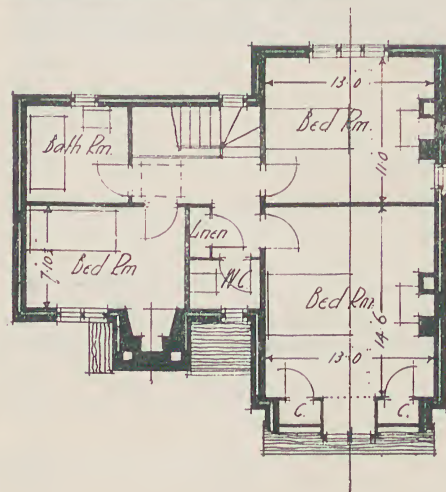
In this house the dining-room and sitting-room are united by folding doors, so that they may form one big room when desired. The walls are of 9in. stock bricks, covered on the outside with Portland Cement, finished with a wood float, and twice distempered. The plinth is twice tarred. The roof, covered with hand-made, sand-faced tiles and having deep projecting eaves painted white, is a picturesque external feature. The windows are of steel with lead glazing bars and wooden frames painted white. The internal joinery is of Oregon pine stained. Floors to the principal rooms have tongued and grooved and secret nailed oak flooring in narrow widths.

#### HOUSE AT HAYWARD'S HEATH, SUSSEX, By G. Alan Fortescue, A.R.I.B.A. (Page 63.)

The south is on the front of the house with lovely views, hence all chief rooms are planned to face this way with entrance door at the side. The brickwork is built with a 2in. cavity with hand-made multi-coloured bricks. Windows are of steel with lead glazing built into wood frames painted white. Tiles are of a dark brown colour, hand-made, sand-faced. Internal joinery is of Oregon pine stained. Floors to the chief rooms were laid with tongued and grooved and secret nailed oak flooring in narrow widths.



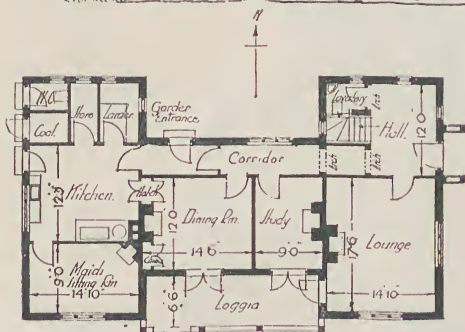
Ground Floor Plan



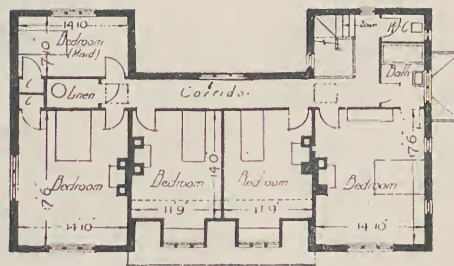
First Floor Plan

HOUSE AT MAIDENHEAD, By G. Alan Fortescue, A.R.I.B.A.  
 The description of the house at Iwer, Bucks., on page 61, applies equally to this house.



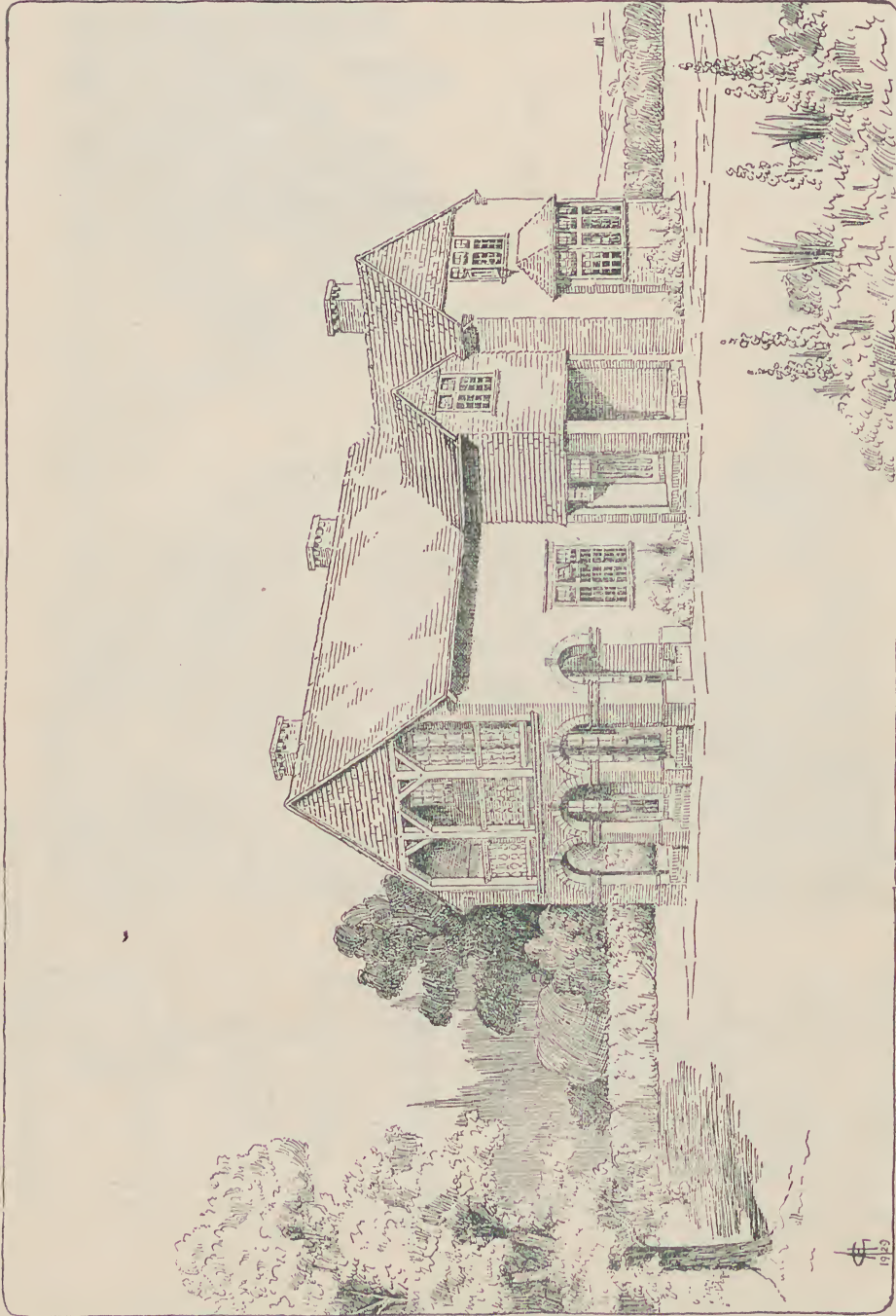


*Ground floor Plan.*



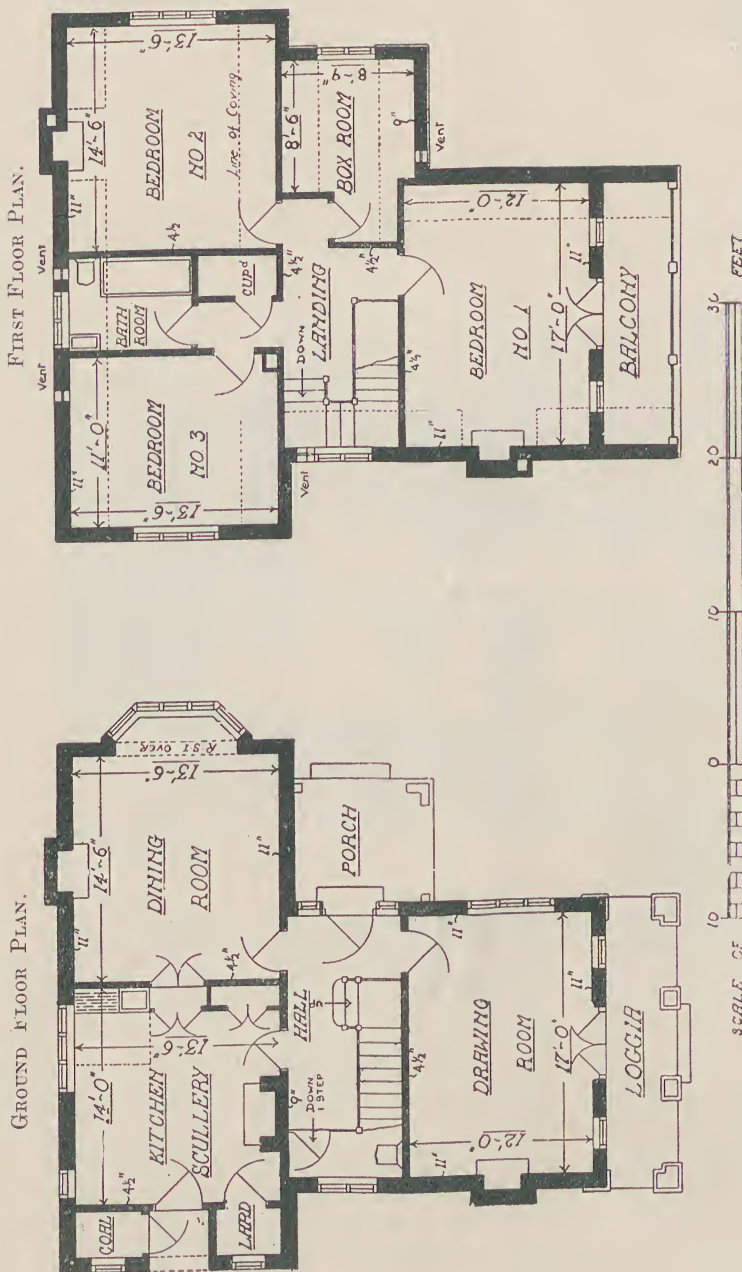
*First floor Plan.*

HOUSE AT HAYWARD'S HEATH, SUSSEX, By G. Alan Fortescue, A.R.I.B.A.  
(See Notes on Page 61.)



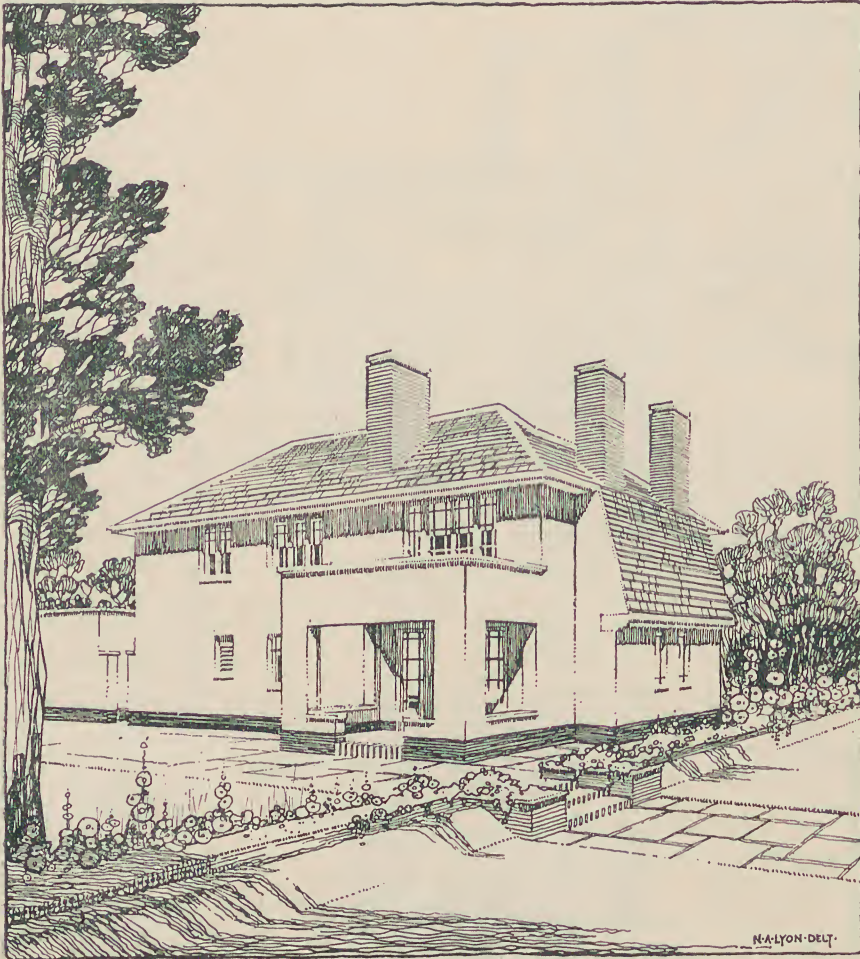
"OLD WIVES' LEES," CHILHAM, KENT, BY ROBERT H. GOODSALL, A.R.I.B.A.





"OLD WIVES' LEES," CHILHAM, KENT, By Robert H. Goodsall, A.R.I.B.A.

THIS house was designed to occupy a commanding site above the village of Chilham, with extensive views, embracing in one direction the Bell Harry Tower of Canterbury Cathedral, some six miles distant, and the valleys in which lie the Canterbury-Ashford and Canterbury-Maidstone roads. To take full advantage of these views, and to gain the maximum of sunshine, the building was placed angle-ways on the site, the length of which runs east and west. A feature of the south-west elevation is the brick loggia and timbered balcony above. The accommodation provided is three bedrooms, bathroom, and boxroom on the first floor, and dining-room, and kitchen-scully on the ground floor. The walling is in local red bricks with sand-faced tiles for the roof; the windows are lead glazed. The builders were Messrs. Whiting Bros., of Ospringe, near Faversham, Kent.

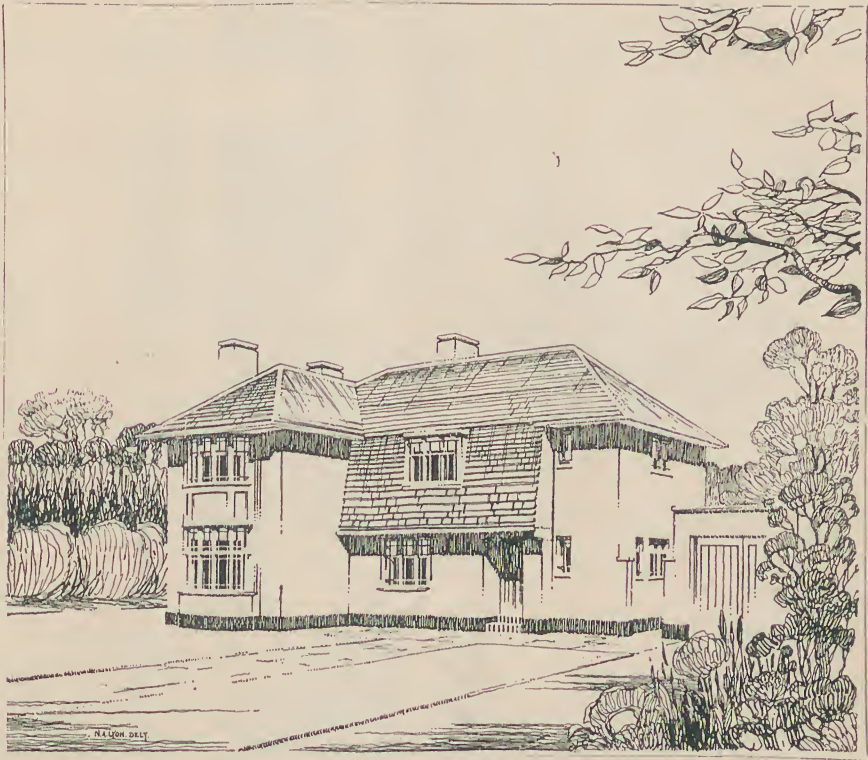


WEST FRONTAGE.

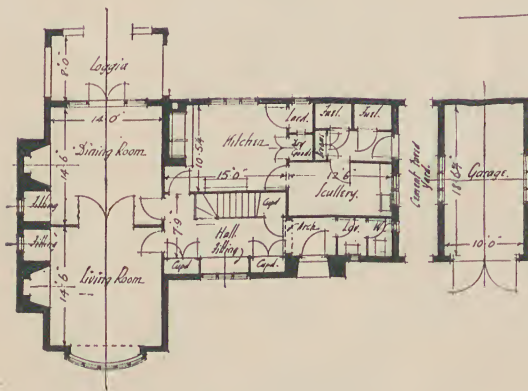
**HOUSE AT THAMES DITTON, By G. Alan Fortescue, A.R.I.B.A.**

THE walls of this house are 9in. stock brickwork covered on the outside with two coats of Portland cement, the last coat finished with a wood float and twice distempered. The plinth is twice tarred. The roof is covered with random Cornish slates of varying colours—purple to green and russet. The eaves project two feet from the main wall of the house, and are painted white. The windows are of steel, with lead glazing built into wood frames painted white. The internal joinery is of Oregon pine stained. Floors to the chief rooms were laid with tongued and grooved and secret nailed oak flooring in narrow widths.

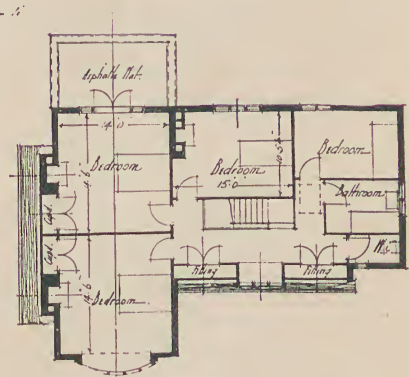




EAST FRONTAGE.

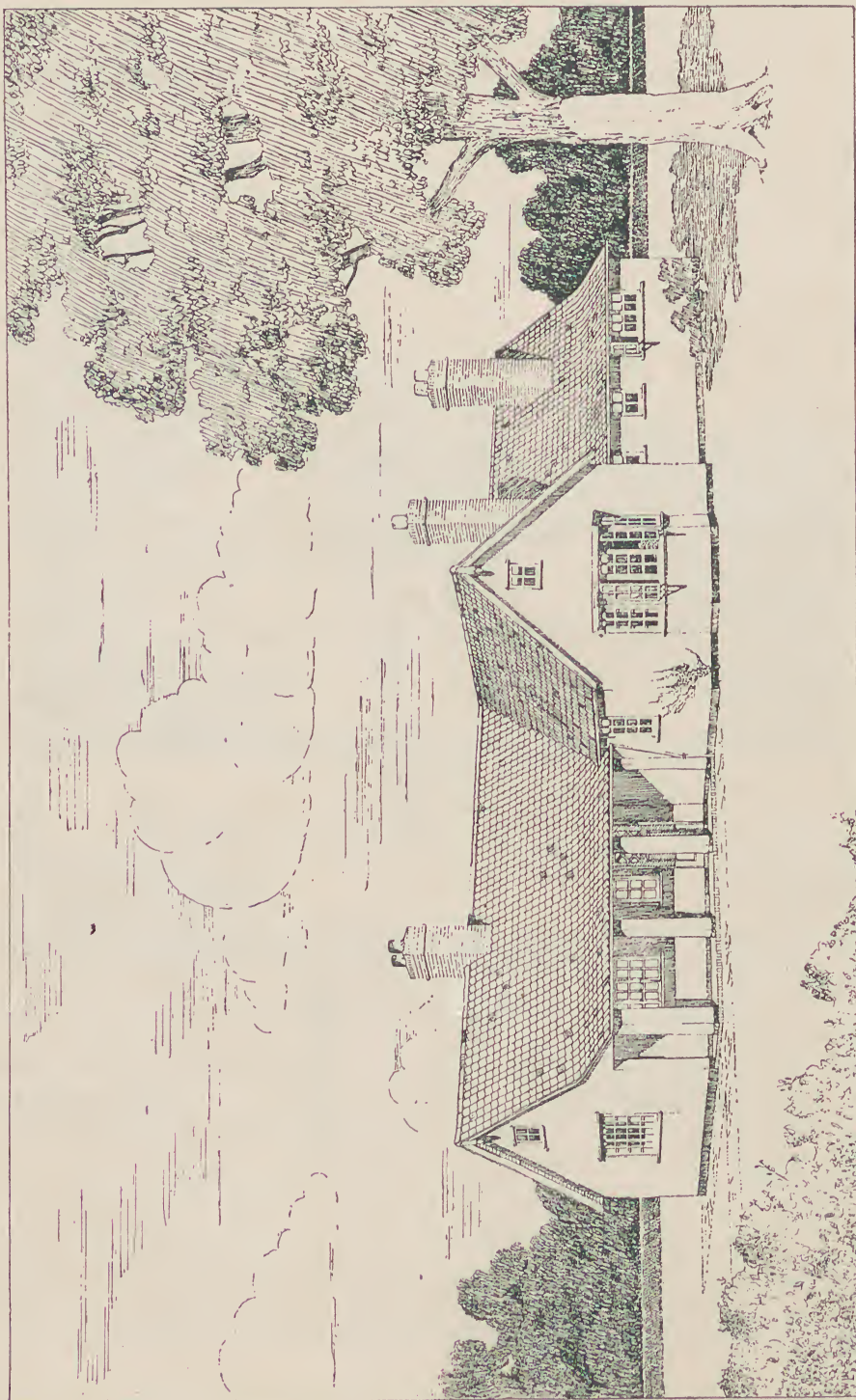


Ground Floor Plan.



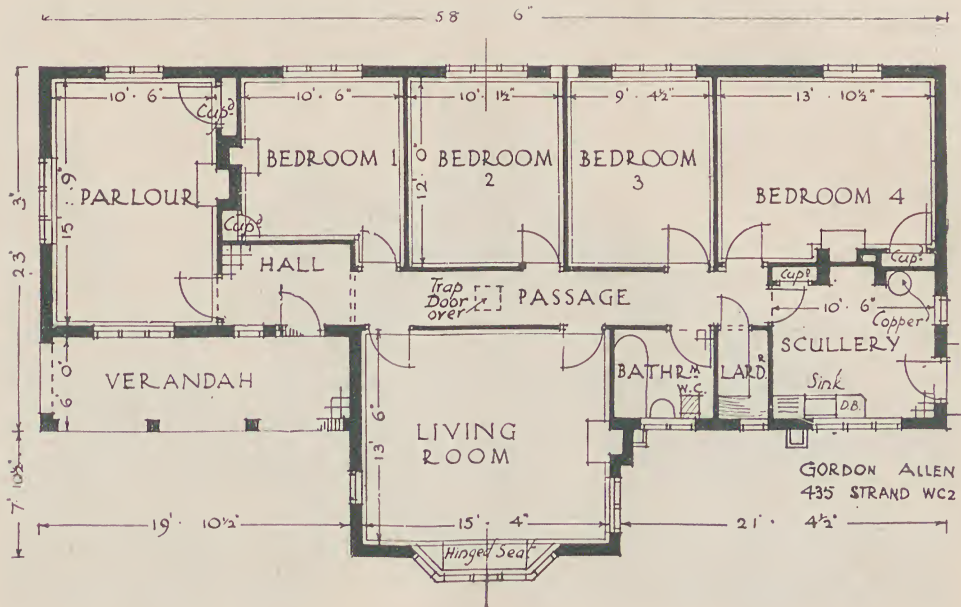
First Floor Plan.

HOUSE AT THAMES DITTON, By G. Alan Fortescue, A.R.I.B.A.



BUNGALOW AT LONGFIELD, KENT, By Gordon Allen, F.R.I.B.A.



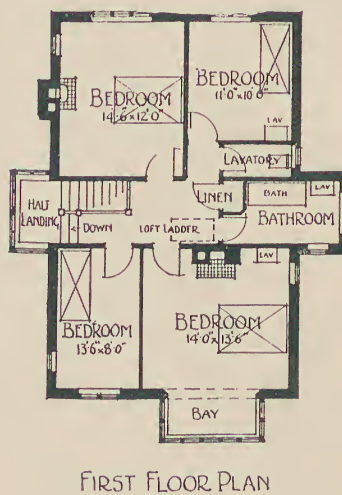
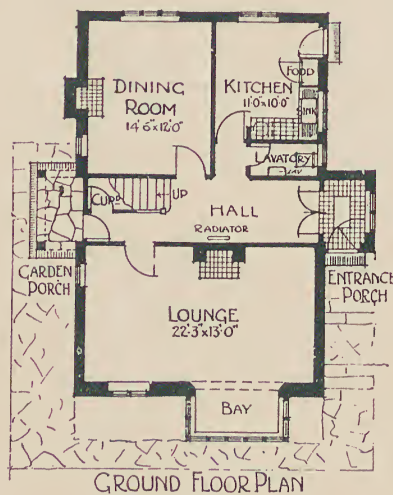
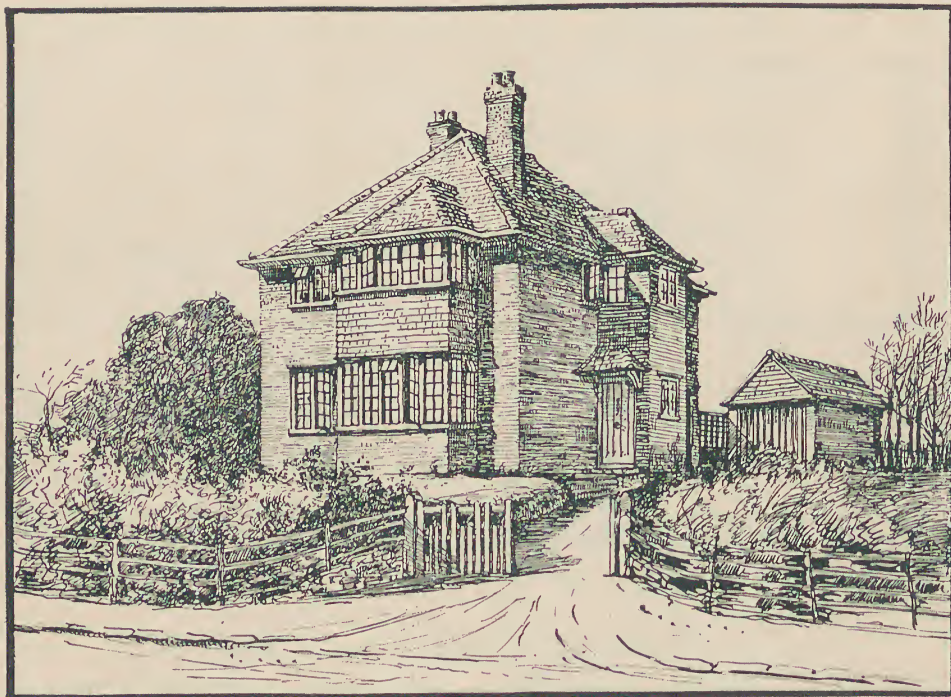


BUNGALOW AT LONGFIELD, KENT, By Gordon Allen, F.R.I.B.A.

ONE of the difficulties in bungalow design—especially when there are four bedrooms, as in this case—is to keep the roof span within reasonable limits. Considering the accommodation of this building, the maximum span of under 17ft. seems fairly satisfactory. Such an arrangement, however, would, of course, be impossible on a small site. As will be seen from the plan, two doors are provided in the living-room, so as to give easy access from the front entrance and parlour on one hand, and from the kitchen-scullery and offices on the other. The service quarters and living quarters are well separated from each other. The long verandah, a characteristic feature of the bungalow, is brought under the main roof. Brick and roughcast, with a pantiled roof, are the materials used. The chimney-stacks have brick facings, as roughcast in this position is liable to stain the roof, and flashings are easier to fix to brickwork. The small windows in gables were provided to give light to the extensive, but low storage space under the roof.

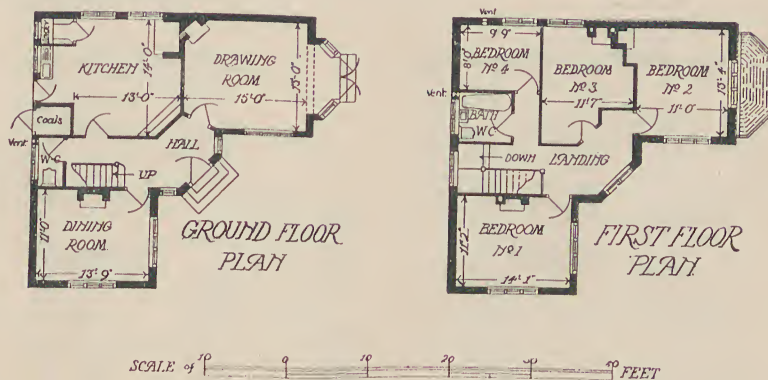
“FURZEBANK,” REIGATE, By Vincent Hooper, A.R.I.B.A. (Page 70.)

THE site of this house, being on the top of a bank, was a little difficult, necessitating a side entrance well back, as the rise to garage doors is 1 in 8. The materials used for the exterior are stock bricks and red tiles. The woodwork is Columbian pine all through (except upper floors), that is, 2in. doors, block floor, staircase, skirting boards, picture rails, &c., stained and oiled. Window sills, except where on studding, are 9in. red tiles. Casement windows have bronze slides and handles, and are double hinged for cleaning. The coal fire in large sitting-room has a boiler behind it, which heats a radiator in the hall, and is also coupled on to the hot-water tank. The two principal bedrooms and dining-room are gas heated, the two smaller ones by electricity. The loft, reached by a ladder, has no cross-timbers, the purlins and roof members being tied and bolted with heavy timbers, giving a very large open-boarded floor space. One alteration has been made since the plans were completed, namely, a dormer window has taken the place of skylight, and is a great improvement, as it has very extensive views, and facing north makes the loft an ideal artist's studio. The builders were Messrs. Hayden and Randall, of Reigate.



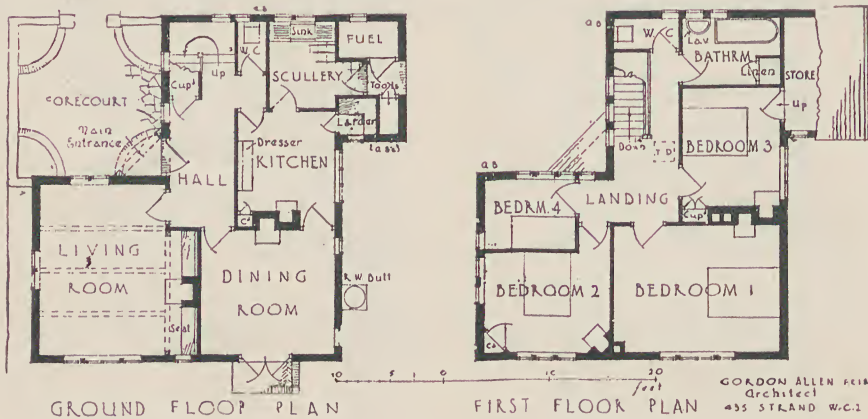
"FURZEBANK," REIGATE, By Vincent Hooper, A.R.I.B.A.  
(See Notes on Page 69.)





HOUSE NEAR WHITSTABLE, By Robert H. Goodsall, A.R.I.B.A.

This is one of a number of small houses designed for a private building estate near Whitstable. The plan of the building is L-shaped, or sun-trap type. By this form of plan the maximum amount of sunlight is gained during the day. The accommodation provided on the ground floor comprises a dining-room, drawing-room, and kitchen, with sink recess, w.c. underneath the staircase landing, and outside coal cellar adjacent to the back door. On the first floor four bedrooms and combined bathroom and w.c. are provided. The walls are of brick roughcast to the first floor level; the upper part of the walls is tile-hung, and the roof is tiled.

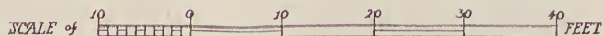
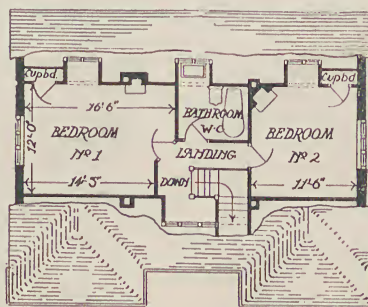
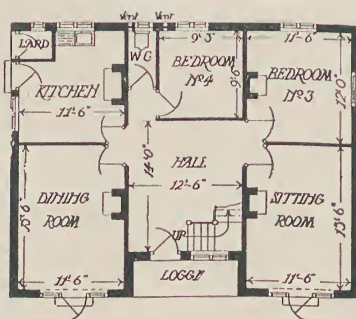


### HOUSE AT CHATHAM, By Gordon Allen, F.R.I.B.A.

ONE of the features of this little house is the large living-room, with an ingle-nook containing fitted seats and a red brick fireplace. The room is lit by windows on three sides and has an open timbered ceiling. As the plot is comparatively narrow and on a main road, the sitting-rooms were arranged at the back of the house, facing south, and the accompanying perspective view shows this garden elevation with its raised terrace. Additional interest is given to the front entrance by means of a small paved forecourt having flower beds at the corners. The accommodation provided on the ground floor consists of dining and drawing-rooms, hall, kitchen, scullery, and the usual offices. It will



be noticed that the lavatory is accessible from the hall, and that the dining-room has an extra door into the kitchen. Upstairs there are four bedrooms—the largest being 16ft. 6in. by 12ft.—separate bathroom, and a boxroom. All external walls are of 9in. brickwork, covered with roughcast, and the roof is tiled. The windows throughout are standardised steel casements. Hot water supplies come from a back boiler in an Inter-oven stove. Mr. E. J. Goodwin was the builder.



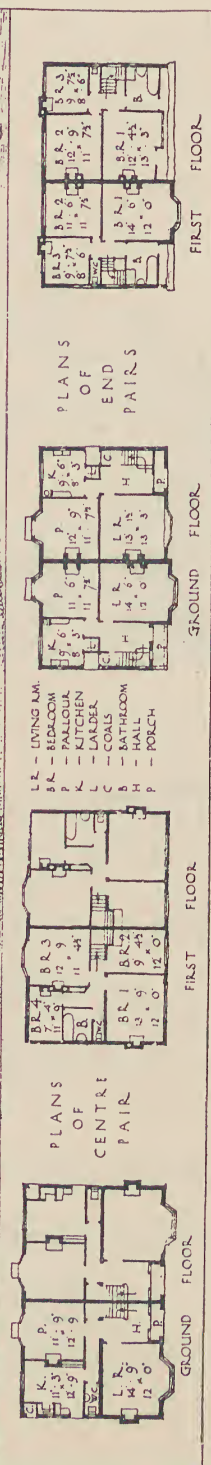
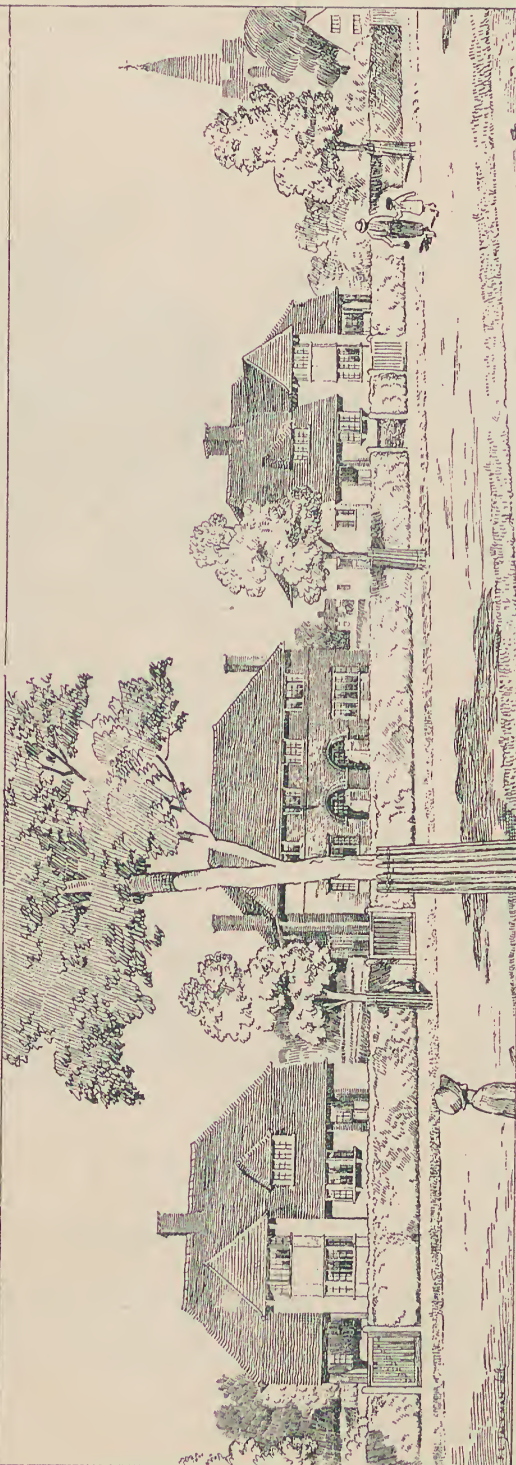
HOUSE NEAR WHITSTABLE, By Robert H. Goodsall, A.R.I.B.A.

THIS house was designed for a small private building estate near Whitstable, and partakes of the semi-bungalow type. The accommodation provided on the ground floor consists of a spacious hall, two living-rooms, kitchen, larder, two bedrooms, and w.c. On the first floor two bedrooms and combined bathroom and w.c. are provided.

# HOUSES IN HILL RISE, HAMPSTEAD GARDEN SUBURB

A. J. GLOCK ESQ. BUILDER, 34 VICTORIA ST. S.W.

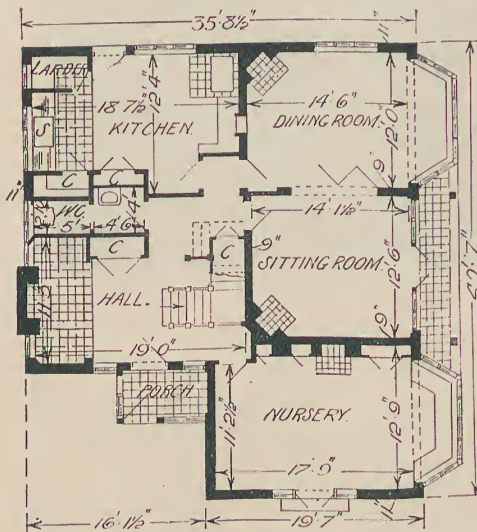
GORDON ALLEN F.R.I.B.A. ARCHITECT 435 STRAND W.C.



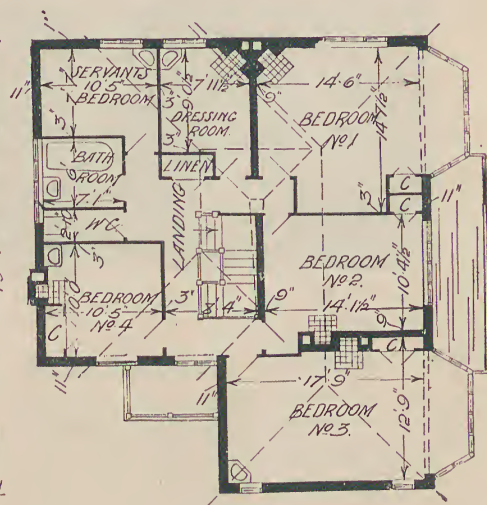
## HOUSES AT HAMPSTEAD GARDEN SUBURB, By Gordon Allen, F.R.I.B.A.

THESE houses, which were built speculatively, show that the speculative builder sometimes appreciates the advantage of building what are sometimes called "architectural houses." In the end pair of the group the plans are almost alike, but the elevations are treated in such a way as to suggest one large house rather than two small ones. The centre pair is of contrasting design, of a modern Georgian character. In this case there are four bedrooms, instead of three as in the end pair, the ground floor rooms are larger, and a lavatory is arranged opening out of the hall. Brick and stucco were used for the walls, the centre houses and all chimney stacks being faced with red mottled bricks. Sand-faced tiles cover all roofs; all valleys have been "swept," and junctions, between mansard and main boiler, cooking being done by gas stoves.





GROUND FLOOR PLAN.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

A FAMILY HOUSE AT OXSHOTT, By Reginald C. Fry, F.R.I.B.A.  
(See Notes on Page 76.)

**A FAMILY HOUSE AT OXSHOTT, By Reginald C. Fry, F.R.I.B.A. (Page 75.)**

This house was built on a woodland site at Oxshott, Surrey. It contains ample accommodation for a family. There are on the first floor six bedrooms, three of which face to the south, bathroom, w.c., and linen cupboard. The ground floor is somewhat out of the ordinary in that the external screen separating the loggia and the sitting-room can be set back about eleven feet into the house, thus making a summer-room, and in addition the screen between the dining-room and the sitting-room can be slid back into pockets of the wall, thus making it possible to throw open the house still further in summer weather. The nursery is a nice large room, and the hall presents a cosy appearance upon entry into the house with its inglenook, staircase, and stained woodwork. The kitchen is nicely screened off and is near at hand for the service of the dining-room. The hall and ground floor rooms have half-timber ceilings, which give a very comfortable and homely appearance. The cost of the house was about £2,300.

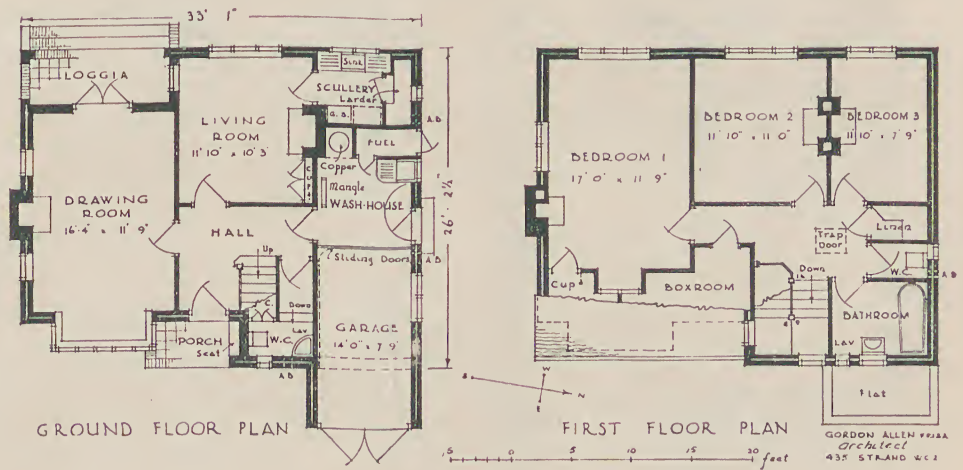


A FAMILY HOUSE AT OXSHOTT. THE HALL.

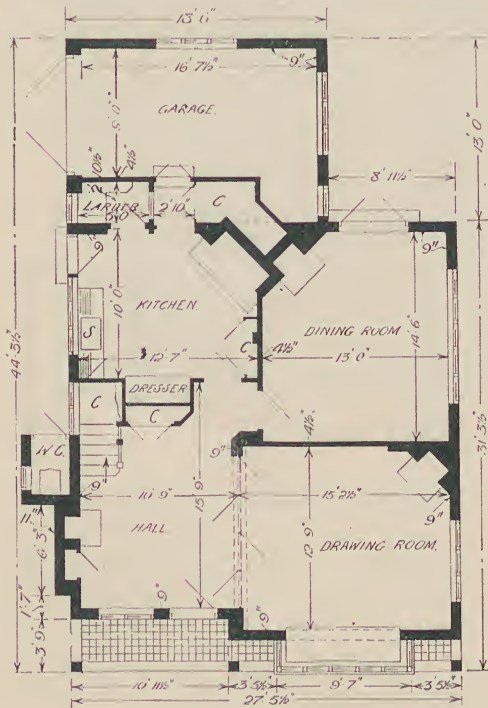
**HOUSE AT ROCHDALE, By Gordon Allen, F.R.I.B.A. (Page 77.)**

This somewhat unusual design is for a servantless and labour-saving house. It contains a large drawing-room, nearly twenty feet long, and a living-room kitchen, out of which opens a scullery containing sink, two draining-boards, gas-cooker, and bench. As is usual in the North of England, a wash-house also has been provided—with a glazed tub, bench, copper, and mangle—and this room is separated from the garage by sliding doors, so that, for one thing, hot and cold water are available for the car. On the first floor are three bedrooms, bathroom, boxroom, linen and other cupboards. It will be noticed that the downstairs lavatory is approached from the hall. Externally the house has been kept as simple as possible, with a tiled roof continuing over the bay-window and porch, which contains a seat. Red brick facings have been used, the outside walls being built with a cavity.

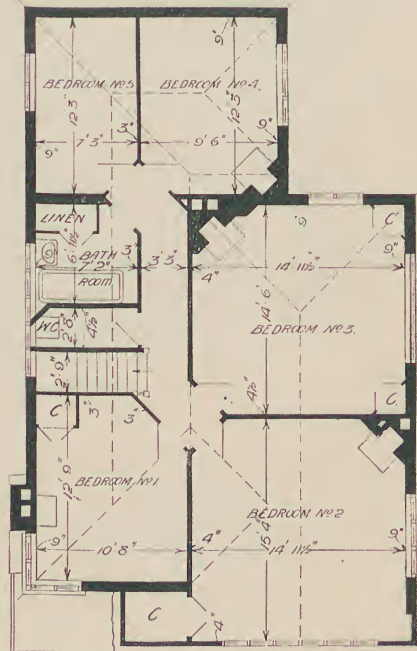




HOUSE AT ROCHDALE, By Gordon Allen, F.R.I.B.A.  
(See Notes on Page 76.)



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

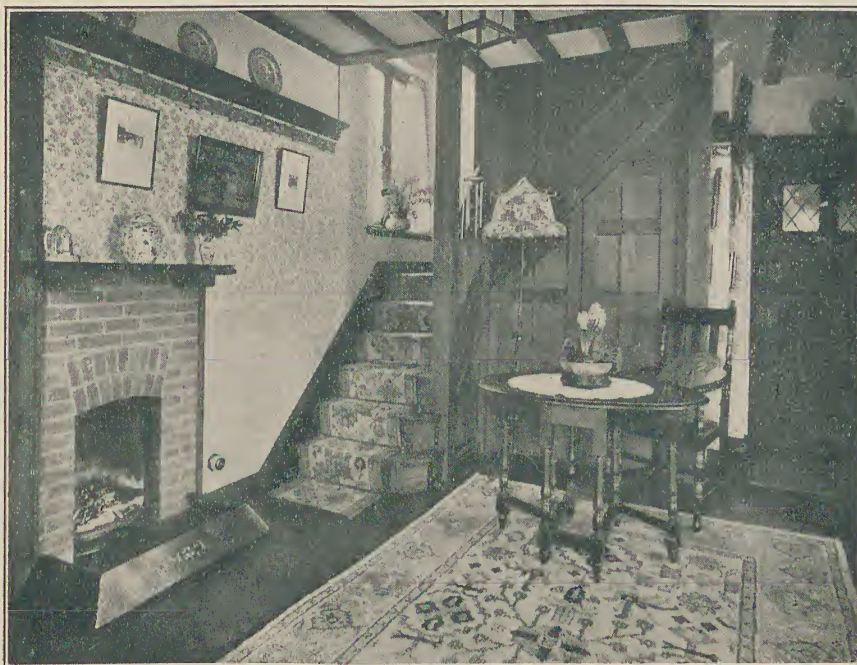


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

"FOXHILL," OXSHOTT, BY REGINALD C. FRY, F.R.I.B.A.

(See Notes on Page 79.)





"FOXHILL," OXSHOTT: THE HALL.

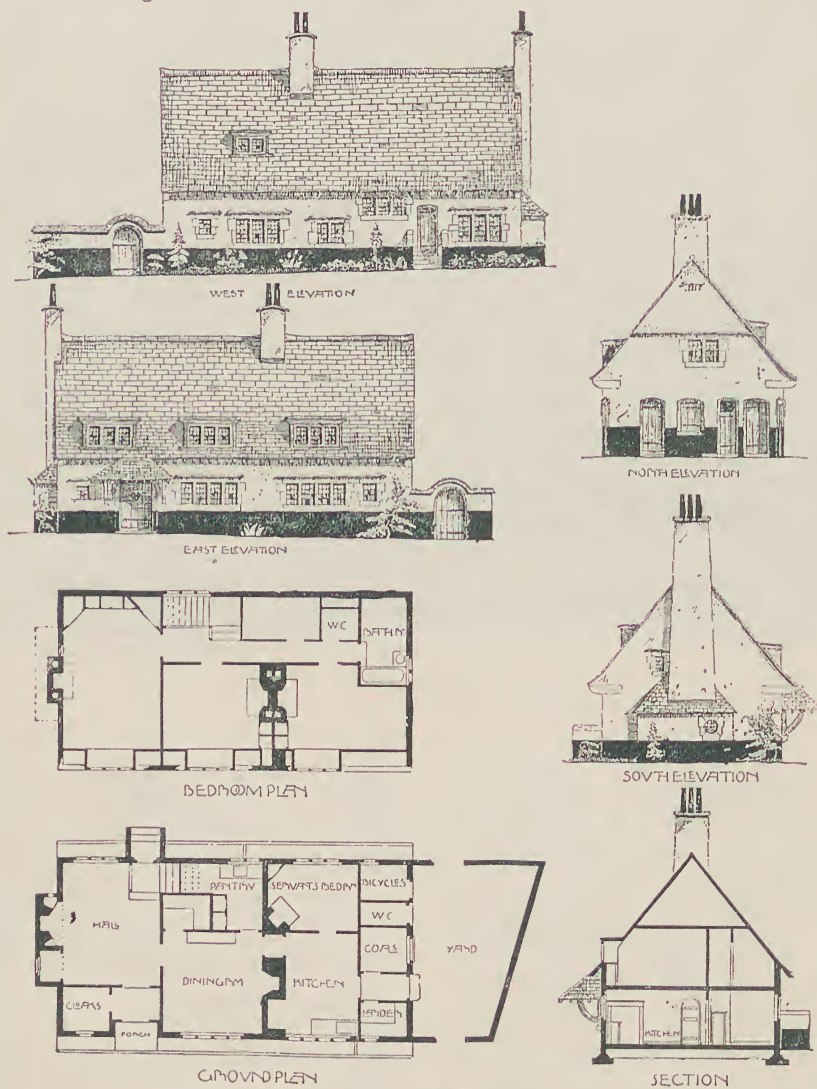
**"FOXHILL," OXSHOTT, By Reginald C. Fry, F.R.I.B.A.**

THIS house was erected on a wooded site in Oxshott, Surrey. The roof is covered with brown tiles, cherry red tile hanging above cream coloured plaster to which treillage is fixed, the whole harmonising with the surrounding landscape. The fair-sized hall and drawing-room, with its square bay and window seat, can be converted into one room by moving the folding doors between, while the dining-room and kitchen are made accessible for labour-saving. A garage is built as part of the house and has access from the kitchen. On the first floor are five bedrooms, three of them facing south, and all very compactly planned. One of the illustrations shows the hall with timber beams on the ceiling, and the staircase vanishing round the corner.

**HOUSE AT HILLINGDON, By C. F. A. Voysey, F.R.I.B.A. (Page 81.)**

THIS house is built in brick, cement and roughcast, with hand-made, sand-faced tile roof and tarred plinth. It has some special features in the way of fittings and equipment, which, though adding to the first cost, tend to diminish the cost of upkeep besides adding elements of beauty and convenience. All skirtings formed of 6ins. by 3ins. green glazed tiles on edge flush with the plaster. All joinery and woodwork exposed to view is in English oak left in the white. Wardrobes, chests of drawers, and dressing-tables are built in. Lavatory basins with cupboards under and hot and cold water laid on are supplied to every bedroom and bathroom, and three w.c.s are provided. Independent hot-water service and gas cooking stove; Bathstone windows and iron casements; wrought iron strap hinges, and Norfolk latches and gun-metal knobs for all drawers and cupboards are other features. An air exhaust flue is provided for every room.

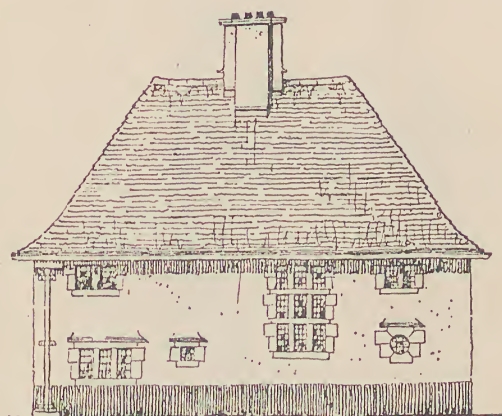
## HOUSE FOR J. HATTON ESQ. AT GRAY'S PARK, STOKE POGES



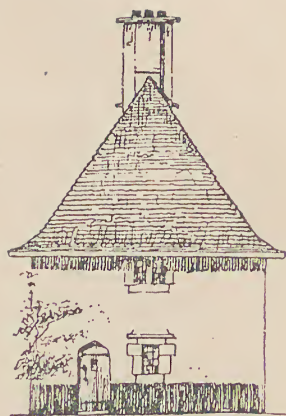
HOUSE AT STOKE POGES, By C. F. A. Voysey, F.R.I.B.A.

This house and the house at Hillingdon shown on the opposite page belong to a somewhat different category from the rest of the examples in this collection. Having been built a good many years ago, they are not "modern" in the same sense as the others, and perhaps in the solidity of their construction and the excellence of their fittings (the joinery, for instance, is of English oak) they are more representative of an older house-building period than of the present. But Mr. Voysey was a pioneer of the newer and better school of house design; his work cannot be out-of-date, for very much that is being done to-day is an outcome of his example. The details of construction given on page 79 apply generally to both these houses.





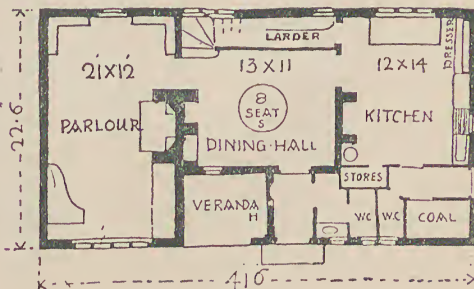
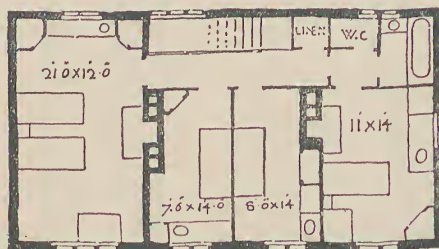
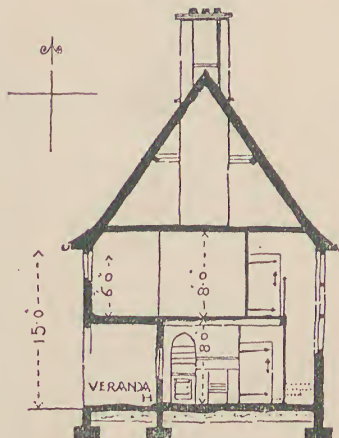
NORTH ELEVATION



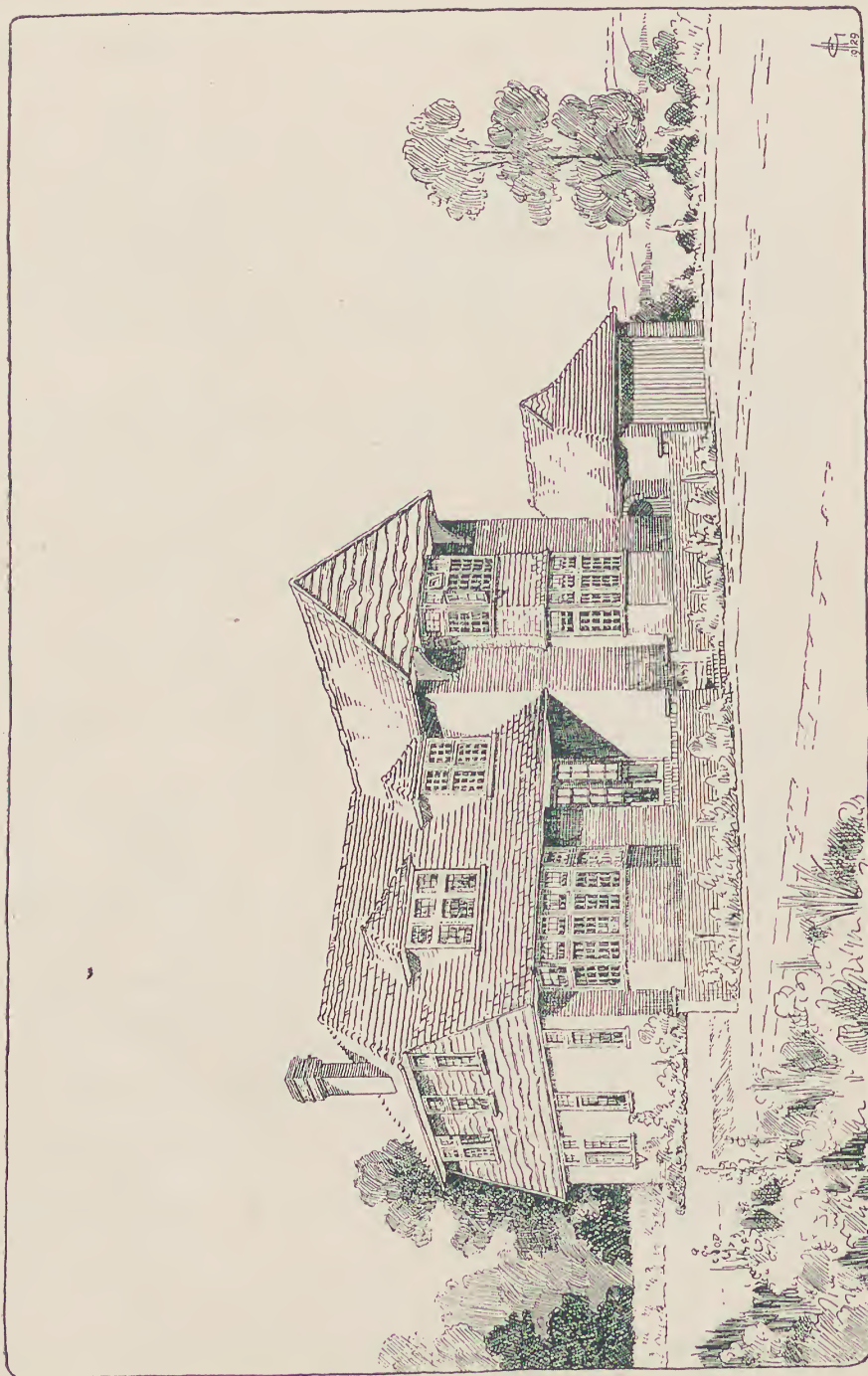
EAST ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION

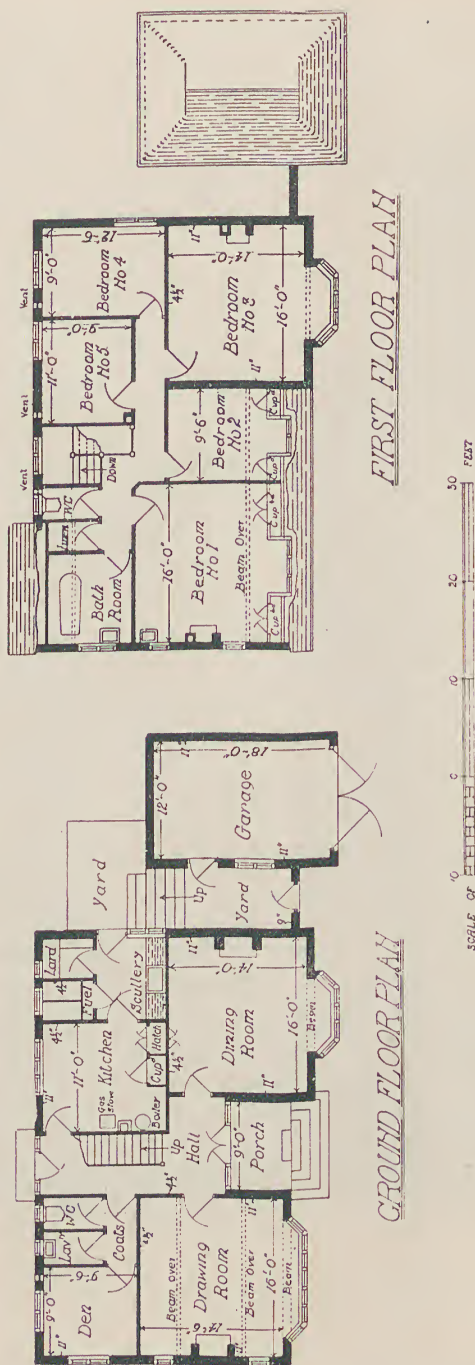


HOUSE AT HILLINGDON, By C. F. A. Voysey, F.R.I.B.A.  
(See Notes on Page 79.)



HOUSE AT TANKERTON-ON-SEA, KENT, By Robert H. Goodsall, A.R.I.B.A.





HOUSE AT TANKERTON-ON-SEA, KENT, By Robert H. Goodsall, A.R.I.B.A.

THIS house provides five bedrooms, bathroom, separate w.c., and linen cupboard on first floor, and dining-room, drawing-room, small third sitting-room, kitchen, scullery, w.c., and lavatory accommodation on the ground floor. Separated by a small yard is an independent garage. Local red-facing bricks were used for the walling and sand-faced tiles for the roof; the windows are lead glazed in combined iron and wood frames. The contractor was Mr. John Kemp, of Whitstable.

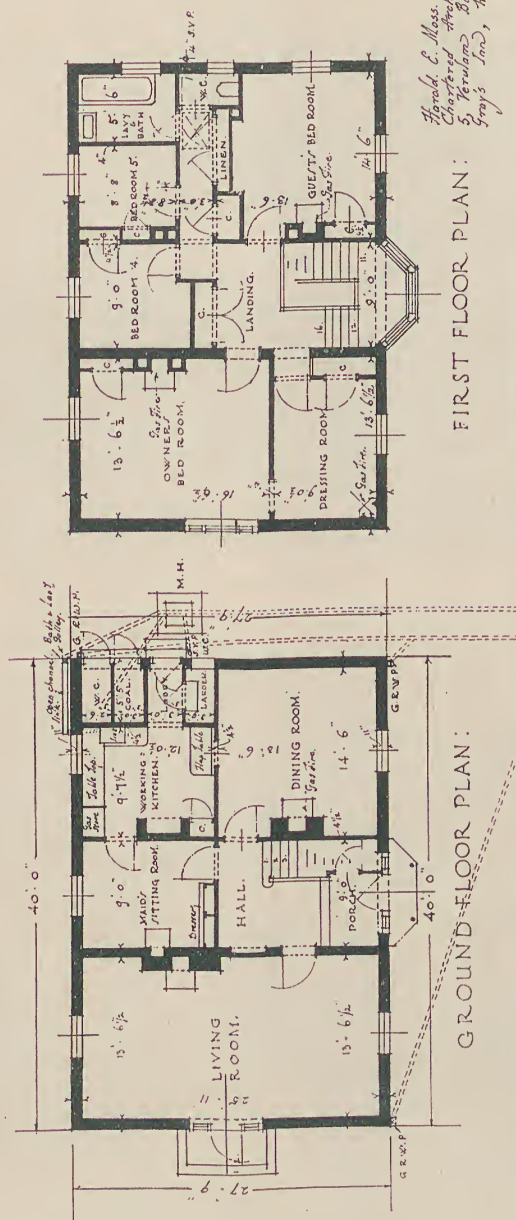


HOUSE ON THE QUEENSMERE ESTATE, LONDON, S.W.  
By Harold E. Moss, A.R.I.B.A.

*(For Plans and Notes see Opposite Page.)*

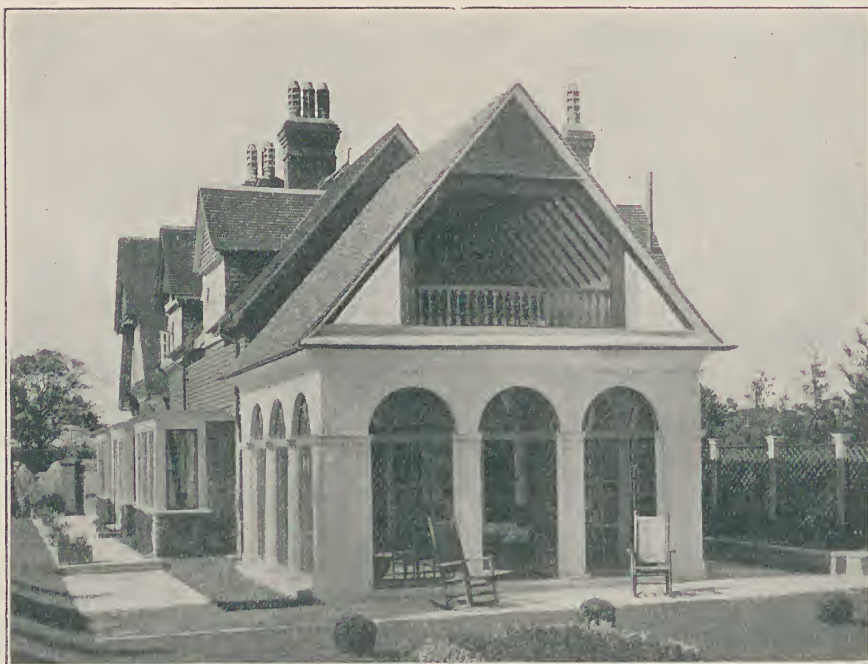


# HOUSE ON THE QUEENSMERE ESTATE



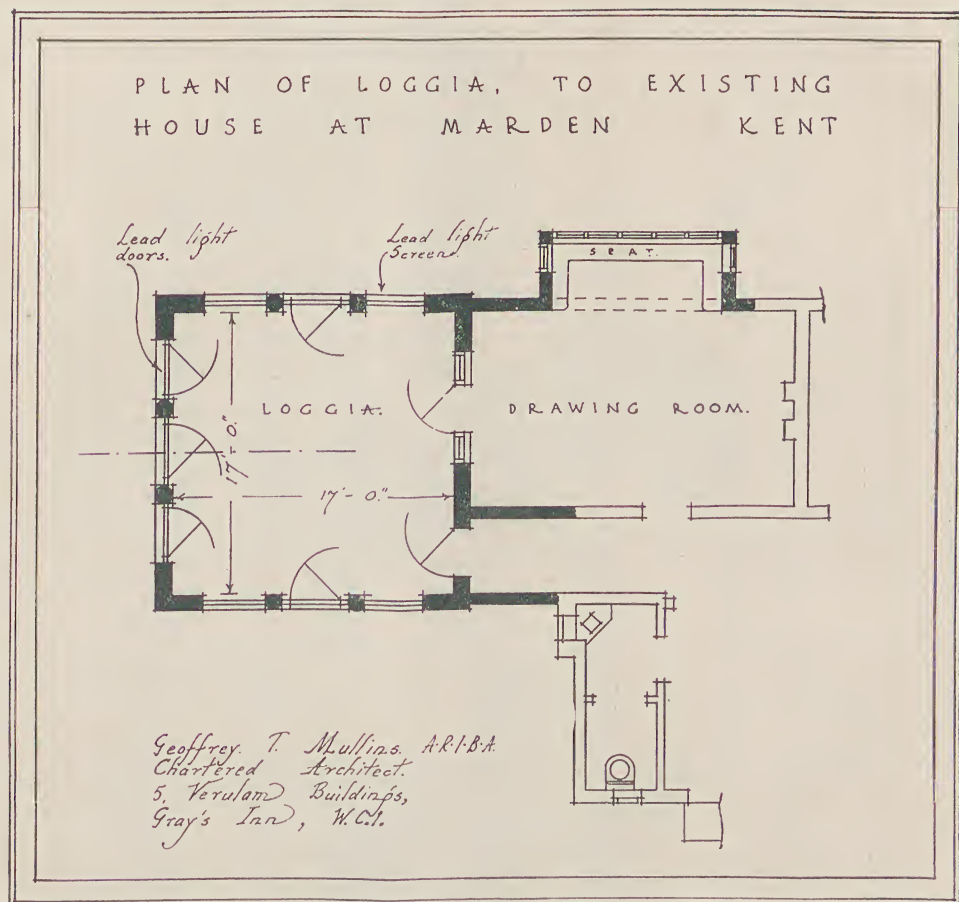
## HOUSE ON THE QUEENSMERE ESTATE, By Harold E. Moss, A.R.I.B.A.

This house was built in 1925 in the South-West district of London. The facings are London stocks with red T.L.B. dressings to the windows and angles of the buildings. The whole of the joinery was designed by the architect and purpose-made for the house. There are oak floors in the living-room and hall; a modified form of central heating was arranged from the domestic boiler. The features of the plan are the ample cupboard accommodation provided and the treatment of the half-landing of the staircase.



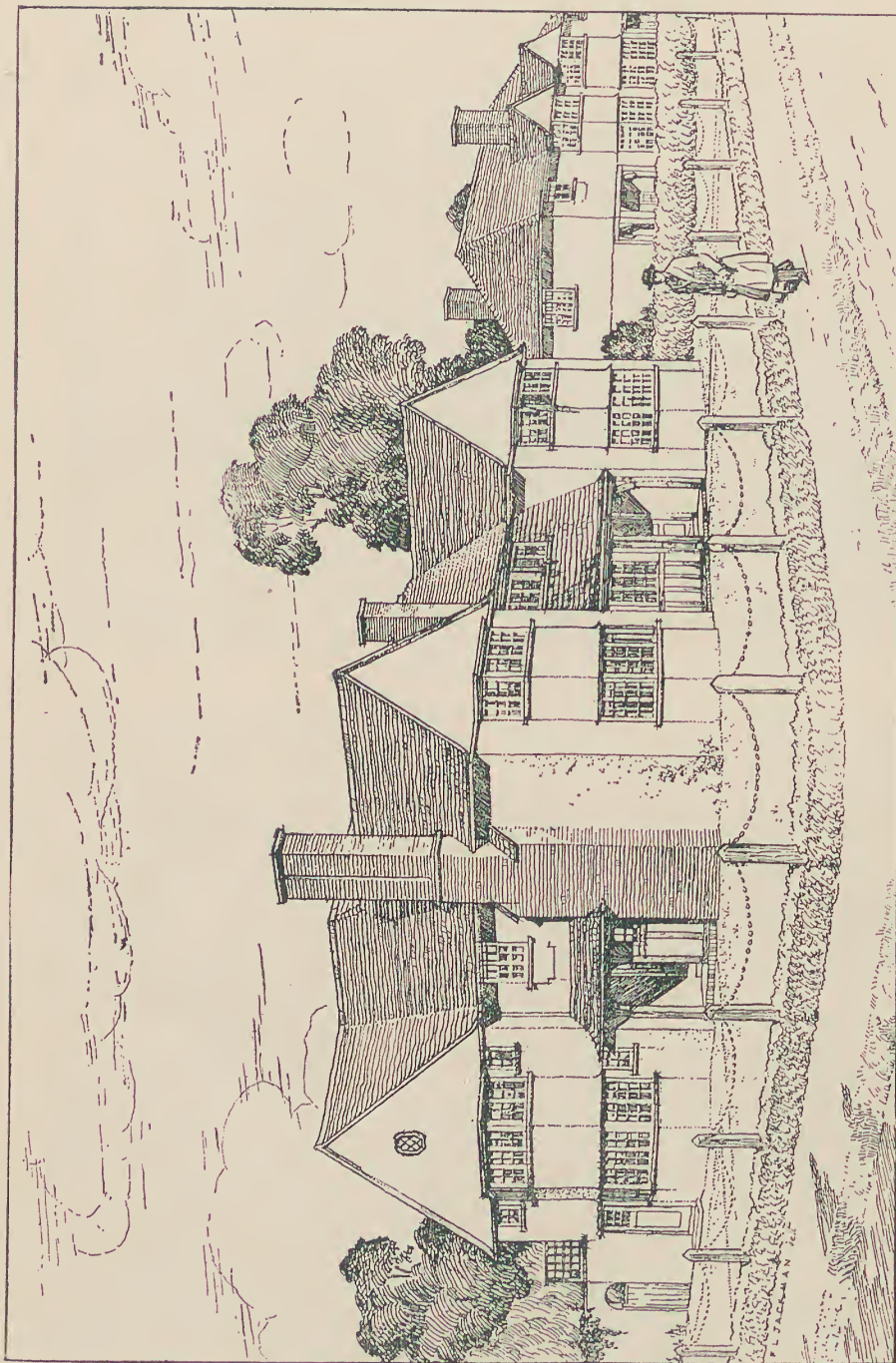
LOGGIA, MARDEN, KENT, By Geoffrey T. Mullins, A.R.I.B.A.





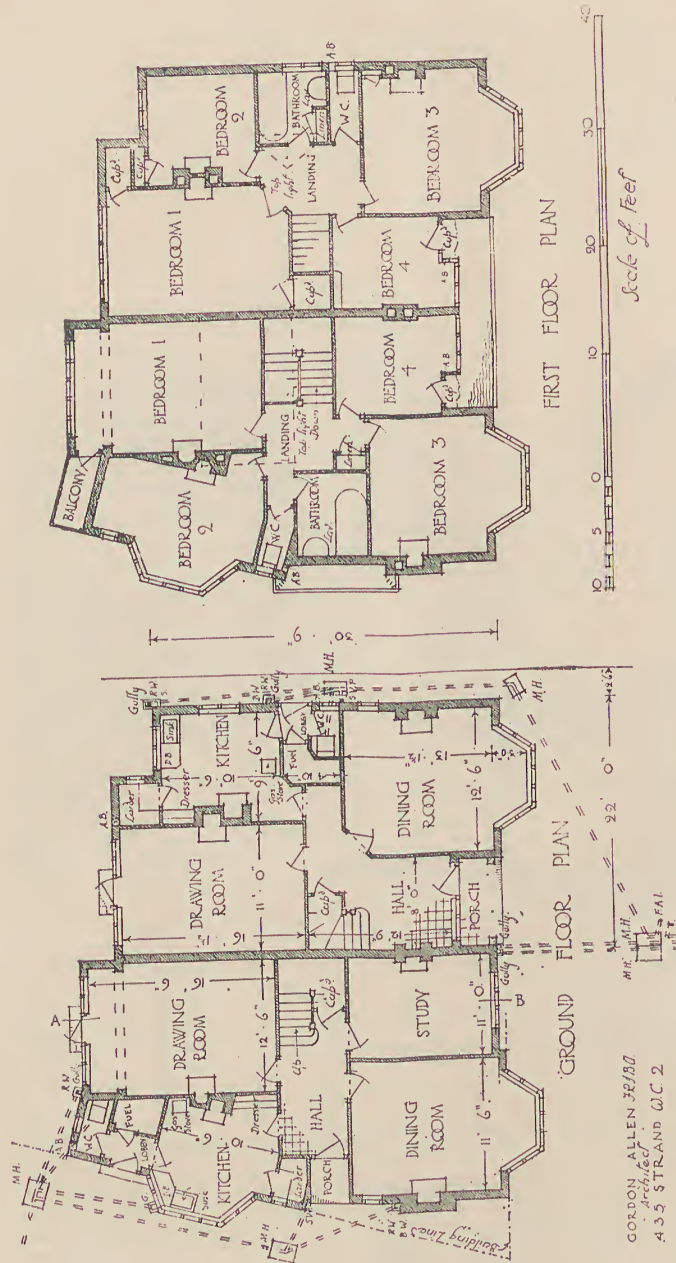
LOGGIA, MARDEN, KENT, By Geoffrey T. Mullins, A.R.I.B.A.

THE photographs on the opposite page and the above plan give an attractive example of open-air architecture. The cult of the open-air is growing, and is likely to grow, and the architect will have to consider how, in our uncertain climate, it can be ministered to most acceptably. This loggia and room above were added to the existing house in 1919-1920, and cost approximately £1,000. The lower portion is built in concrete with a liquid stone finish. The garden room has steel-framed windows which can be thrown full open on summer days, while during the winter the room is made comfortable with radiators. The space above the loggia on the first floor forms an open-air extension to a bedroom.



CORNER PAIR OF HOUSES AT HENDON, By Gordon Allen, F.R.I.B.A.





CORNER PAIR OF HOUSES AT HENDON, By Gordon Allen, F.R.I.B.A.

It will be seen that the corner house has been specially designed for its position, full advantage being taken of the extra light available. There can be no doubt that from the point of view of appearance this method is a great improvement on the more usual one of exposing a typical side elevation; and it is encouraging to know that the experiment has been successful commercially as well as aesthetically. This pair is one of a group of four, and its elevational design was controlled by that of the other houses. The accommodation of the corner house is as follows: Drawing-room, dining-room, study, kitchen, offices, hall, and porch on the ground floor; four bedrooms, bathroom, separate w.c., linen cupboard, and balcony on the first floor. The other house is similar, but has no study or balcony. In either case the dining-room has a large bay window, and French doors lead from drawing-room to garden. Brickwork was used for the walls, roughcast externally, but the chimney stacks are of facing bricks. The roof is tiled, and wood casements were used throughout.

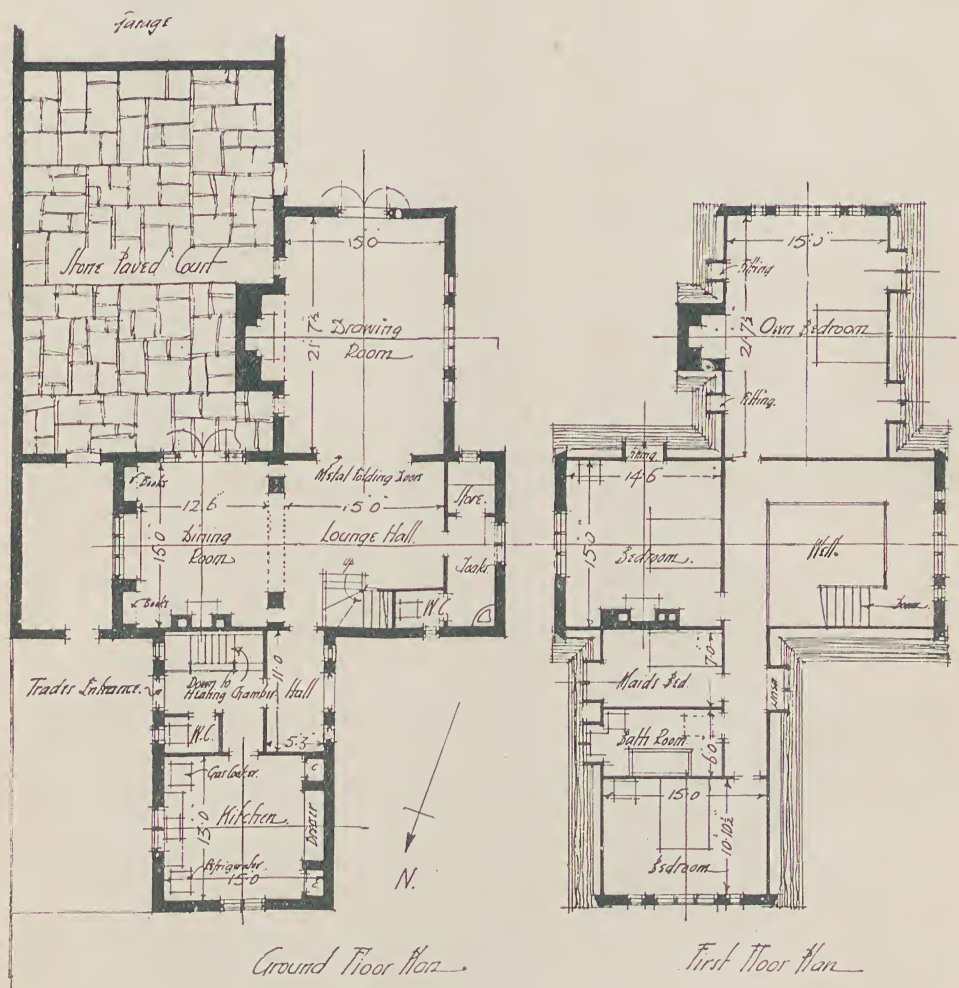


HOUSE AT POLLARD'S HILL, NORTH NORBURY, By G. Alan Fortescue, A.R.I.B.A.

THE unusual character of the plan of this house was dictated in part by the position of the site, which is a narrow oblong one at the junction of two roads. Owing to the narrow frontage a long type had to be adopted, with the main rooms facing the side road. The garage entrance was also planned on this side road. The lounge hall, dining-room, and drawing-room are so planned that on occasion they can be thrown into one large open space. The hall is carried up through both floors, the well on the upper floor being

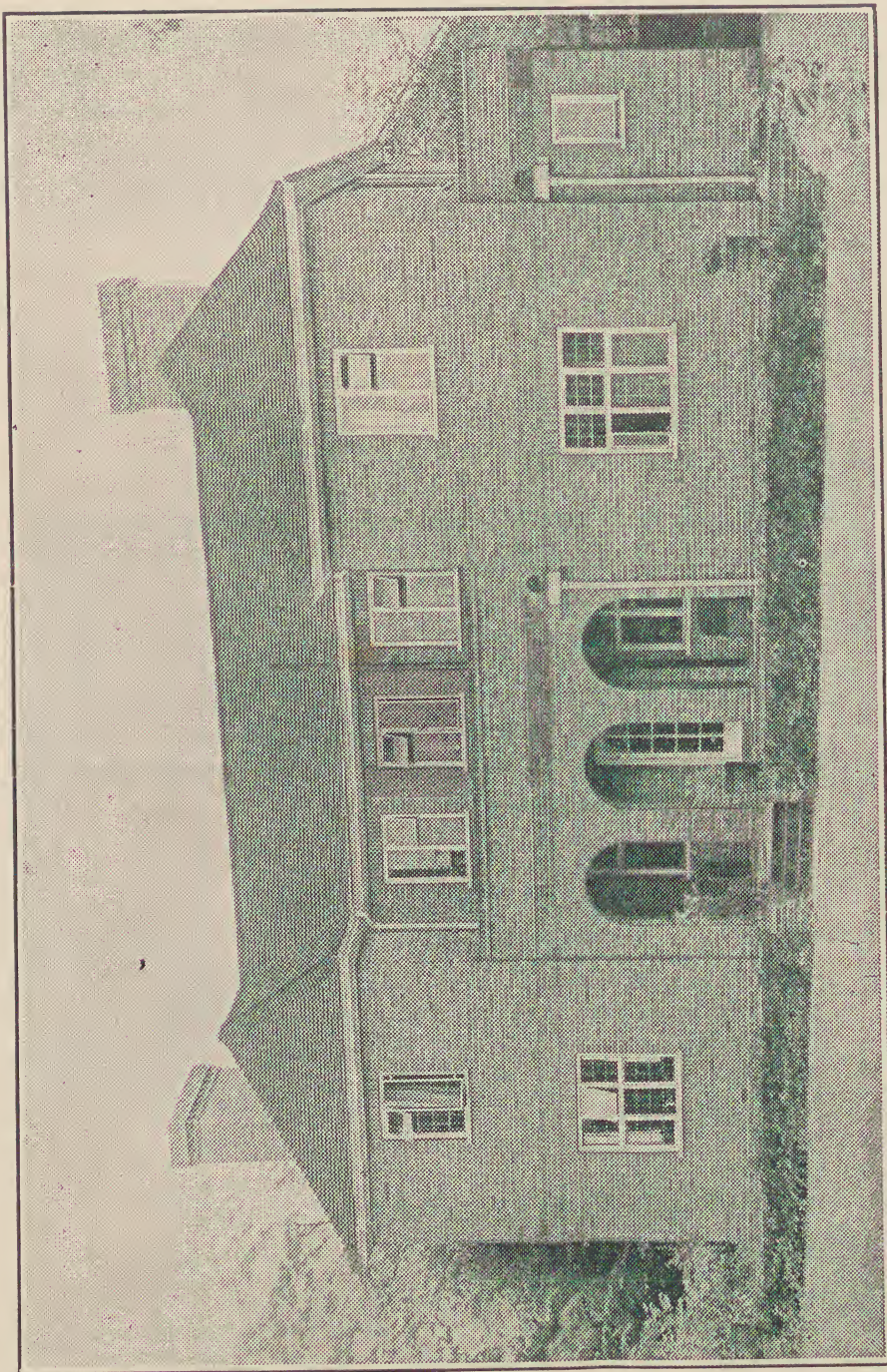


surrounded by a corridor which gives access to the bedrooms. The house is built with 11in. cavity walls, rendered on the outside with Portland cement in two coats, the last coat finished with a wood float and twice distempered. The roof, which is of "mansard" type, allowing broad eaves over the ground floor windows and entrance doors, was hung with old Cornish slates of colours varying from brown, green, and grey. The side wall to the garage was squared up by means of low walls with the main house, forming a court, which was stone-paved with rectangular paving. The doors of the dining-room open on to this court. The bricks of the chimney stacks are multi-coloured with rough joints. The floors throughout are of narrow oak boards, tongued, grooved, and secret nailed. All joinery is of oak left untouched. Windows are of standard steel built into wood frames, painted white and glazed with lead lights.



HOUSE AT POLLARD'S HILL, NORTH NORBURY, By G. Alan Fortescue, A.R.I.B.A.





"CARNETHY," SOUTH CROYDON: View from the Garden. By Oliver Law.  
(See Notes on Page 93 and Plans on Page 94.)

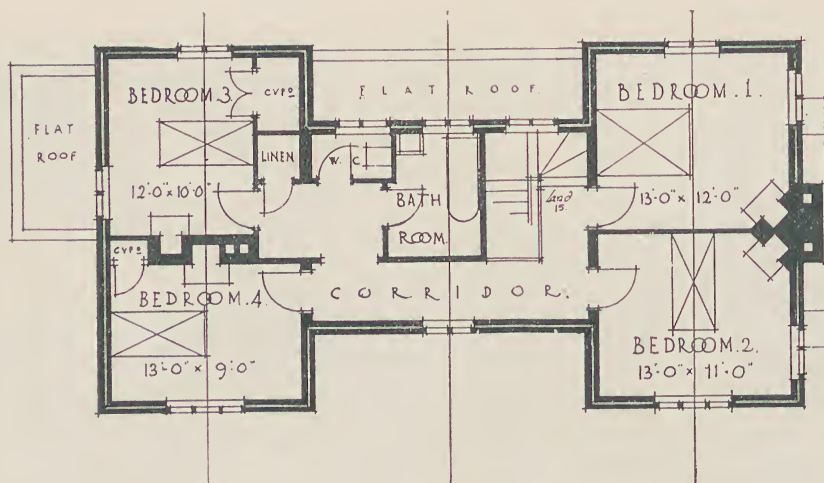




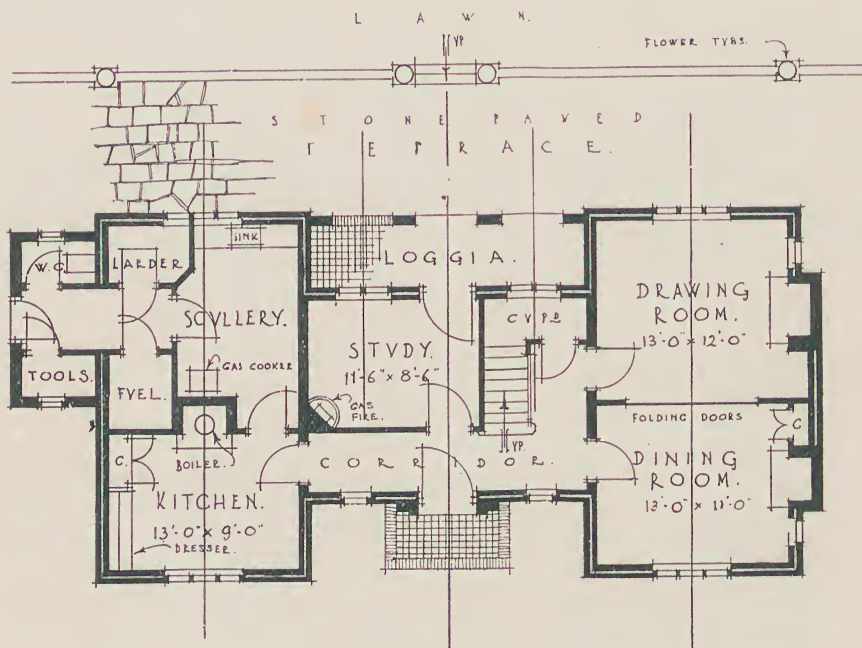
FRONT VIEW.

**"CARNETHY," SOUTH CROYDON, By Oliver Law.**

THE general treatment of this house is upon symmetrical lines, and a special feature has been made of the loggia and terrace. The ground floor plan shows a dining-room, drawing-room, and study, in addition to a kitchen and scullery, while upstairs there are four bedrooms. There are folding-doors between the dining-room and drawing-room, which open flush with the walls upon either side, thus allowing the two rooms to be thrown into one, this arrangement being carried out to suit the particular requirements of the client. Externally the walls are 11ins. thick with a cavity between, the external facings being in Crowborough stocks with strings, window dressings, &c., in bright red bricks. The roofs are covered with red, hand-made, sand-faced tiles. The joinery is in pine, painted white outside and stained inside. The windows are metal casements, those upstairs being fitted with extended hinges for cleaning. The whole of the flooring on the ground floor is in pine blocks, stained and polished, with the exception of scullery and offices, which are paved. The general contractor was Mr. H. P. Hawkes, of Sanderstead, and the contract price was about £1,850. The house could probably be built for slightly less than this amount to-day, but the awkward levels of the site made the foundations very costly, while a considerable sum was expended in forming terraces to conform to the slope of the land.



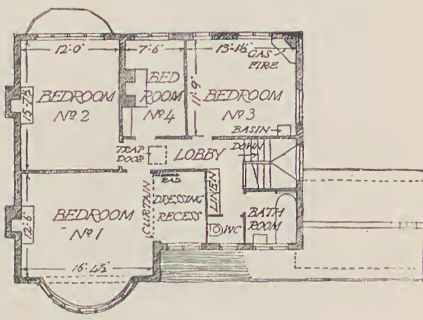
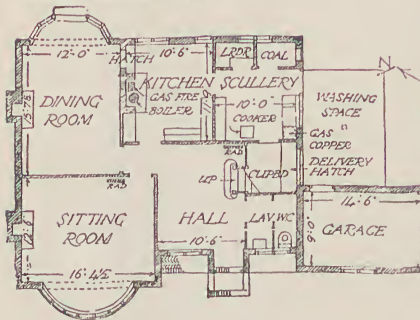
• FIRST • FLOOR • PLAN •



• GROVND • FLOOR • PLAN •

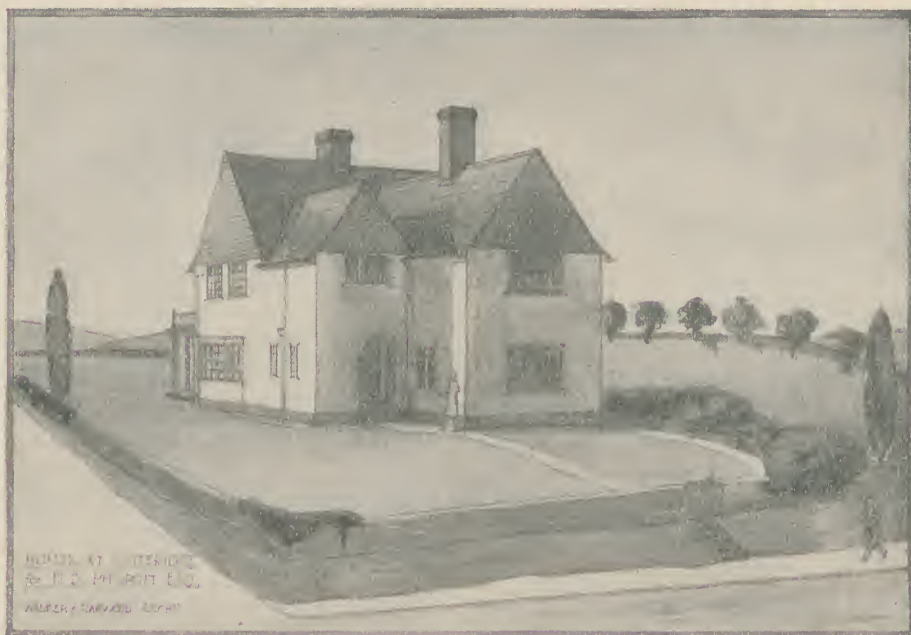
"CARNETHY," SOUTH CROYDON, By Oliver Law.  
(For Elevations and Notes See Pages 92 and 93.)



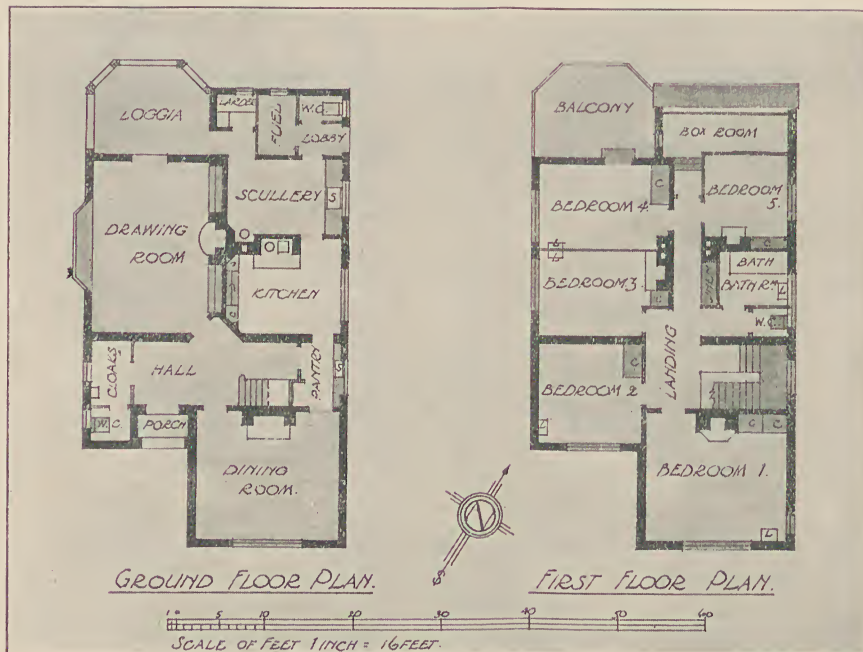


### HOUSE AT MILL HILL, By D. S. Cullen, A.R.I.B.A.

THIS house has been built at Mill Hill, London, N.W. The lower portions of the walls are faced with sand-faced red bricks, the upper portions roughcasted with white cement and spar, and the roof is covered with hand-made, sand-faced tiles. The site is an open one on three sides, and advantage has been taken of this in planning the house. The floor of the sitting-room is of oak, the hall also having an oak floor, as well as oak panelling and oak doors. The floors of the kitchen, bathroom, and w.c. on upper floor are of mottled, jointless flooring. A delivery hatch for the use of tradesmen is provided in a cupboard adjoining the kitchen. An independent boiler is installed in the kitchen for the provision of hot water and auxiliary heating, three radiators being provided. All rooms have coal fireplaces, except one bedroom, where a gas fire is installed. The windows on front and side elevations are fitted with leaded lights. The contractor was Mr. H. Phillips, of Mill Hill. The cost of the house and garage was just over £2,000.



VIEW FROM SOUTH-WEST.



"CHERRY GARTH," TOTTERIDGE, By Walker and Harwood, F. and A.R.I.B.A.  
(See Notes on Page 97.)

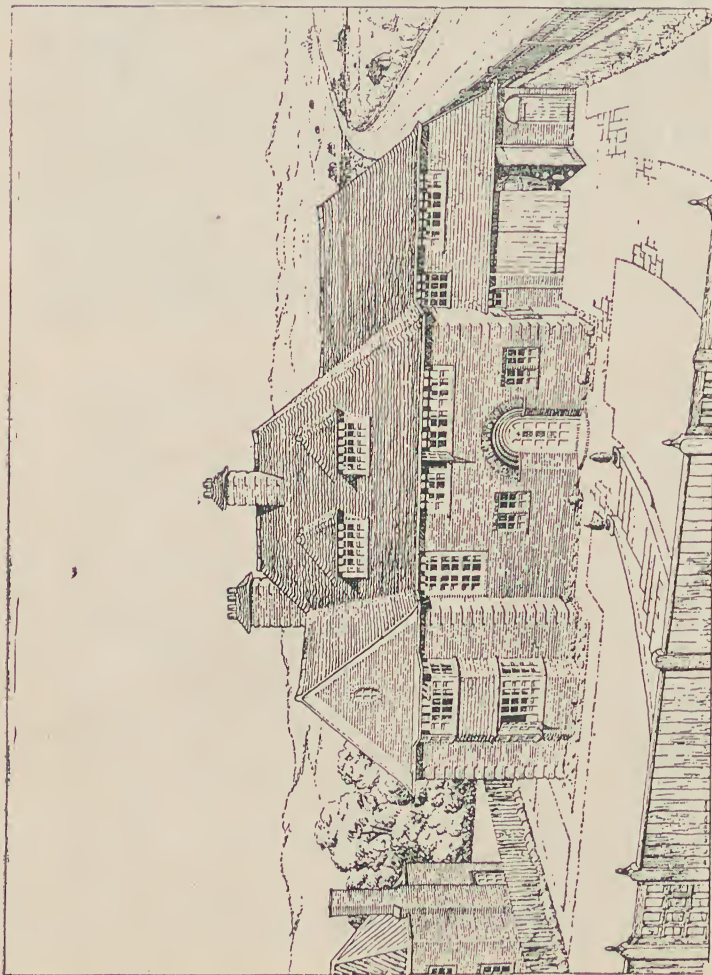




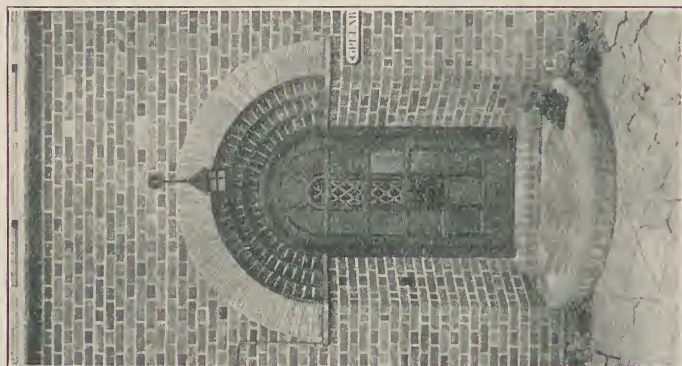
NORTH-WEST (GARDEN) FRONTAGE.

**"CHERRY GARTH," TOTTERIDGE, By Walker and Harwood, F. and A.R.I.B.A.**

THIS house stands on a corner site facing south and west, with an open aspect to the north overlooking a golf course. The planning was influenced by a desire to take advantage of the view and to get as much sun as possible into the living-rooms. A deep loggia is provided, with access from the drawing-room and also—for convenience in serving meals—from the kitchen quarters, and there is a balcony of corresponding size above it. A servery fitted with sink and china cupboard connects dining-room and kitchen. The walls are 9in. brick, coated externally with plaster finished to a rough texture and distempered cream colour. Dark red bricks are used for the plinth, the arch of the porch, and the chimney-stacks. The roof is covered, and the gables are hung with concrete tiles of an uneven terra-cotta colour. The windows are steel casements set in oak frames. The floors of hall, drawing-room, and dining-room are of oak. Much of the internal joinery has been specially designed by the architects. This includes, in the dining-room, panelling to dado height and a fixed sideboard; in the drawing-room, a fireplace fitment with cupboards and bookcases filling the recesses on each side; in the bedrooms, mantelpieces and wardrobes. The wood used for the ground floor and staircase is Western hemlock stained grey, with architraves and picture rail in the hall, and handrail, newel posts, and string of staircase stained black. On the first floor the woodwork is Oregon pine, which is finished with a brown stain. The woodwork of kitchen and scullery, which includes a specially designed dresser fitment, is stained green. An attempt has been made to give interest to the walls by the texture of the plaster surfaces. In the dining-room the filling between dado and picture rail is left with a rough stippled surface imparted by the plasterer; this, in combination with a smooth frieze and ceiling and the grey woodwork, has proved quite satisfactory. Three of the bedrooms are fitted with lavatory basins. The cost of this house, with its fittings, was about £2,400.



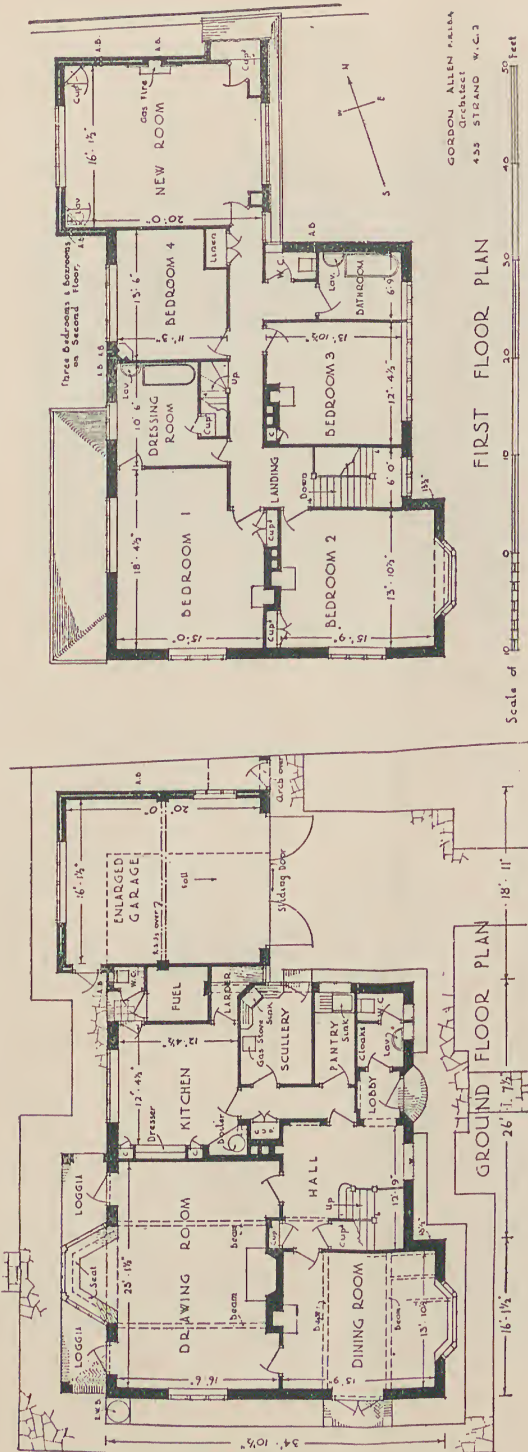
FRONT VIEW SHOWING GARAGE.



ENTRANCE DOORWAY.

"GREENBANKS," HAMPTON, BY GORDON ALLEN, F.R.I.B.A.





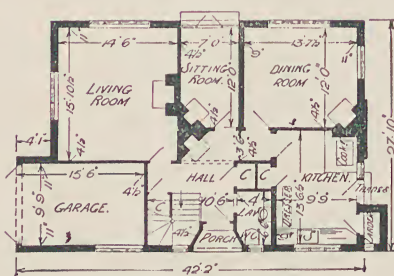
"GREENBANKS," HAMPSTEAD, By Gordon Allen, F.R.I.B.A.

ALMOST as soon as this house had been built the Middlesex County Council began to construct a 100ft. wide arterial road along one side of it. The house in this way becomes a corner one, which was not anticipated, and as a larger garage was required the owner decided to build on some additions. These have now been completed. The garage is now large enough for two full-size cars, and on the floor above a new room has been built measuring 20ft. by 16ft. This room contains three cupboards, one of which has a lavatory basin, and, like the garage, is fitted with asbestos ceilings. The fireplace is of red brick.

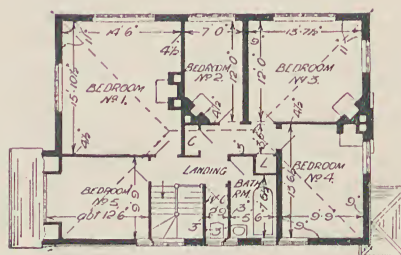
The other accommodation provided in this house consists of two large sitting-rooms, hall, kitchen, scullery, and pantry, with four bedrooms on the first floor and three attic bedrooms. The front door of oak (see photograph) is pleasantly recessed under three half-brick arches, and surmounted by a roofing-tile arch flush with the wall face. Mottled red bricks are used for walling, and the roof and chimney-stacks are covered with dark brown tiles. The windows are steel casements, set in wood or brick mullions. Mr. C. P. Munn, of Hampstead, was the builder.



NORTH (ROAD) FRONTAGE.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

## HOUSE AT OXSHOTT, By Reginald C. Fry, F.R.I.B.A.

THIS house has a northern road frontage with the principal rooms looking on to the garden and facing south. One of the sitting-rooms is so designed that the whole of the outside screen and door can slide back and remain open as a loggia during the summer months. On the ground floor are three sitting-rooms, kitchen, hall, with lavatory and garage, the latter forming part of the house. On the first floor there are five bedrooms, the principal bedrooms being of good size and lighted from two sides. Wash basins are fitted in two of these. The exterior, with its brown roof tiles, red hanging wall tiles over cream plaster, and plum-coloured brick plinth, and with its brightly painted shutters to the windows on the front, gives a very pleasing effect. The windows to the south are large and allow plenty of light to the room. The house is nicely screened off from the road, and has a grass tennis court, flagged terrace, and kitchen garden.

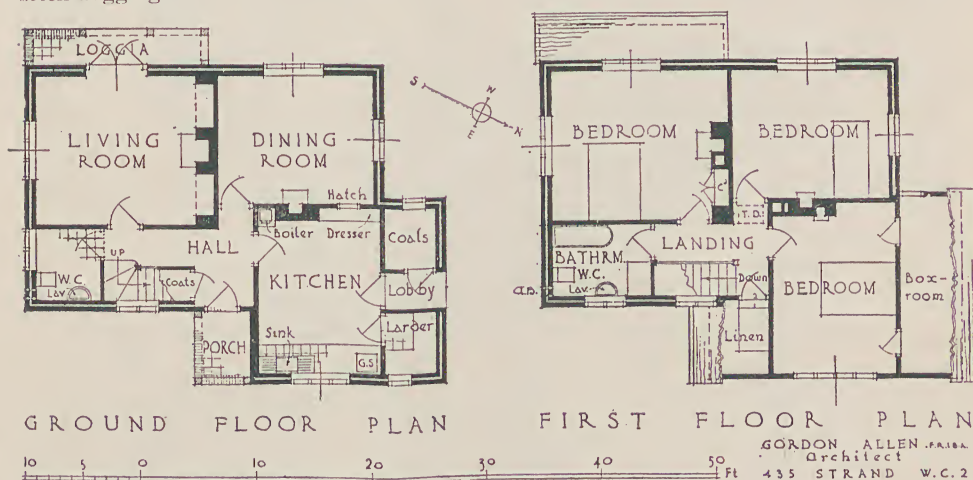




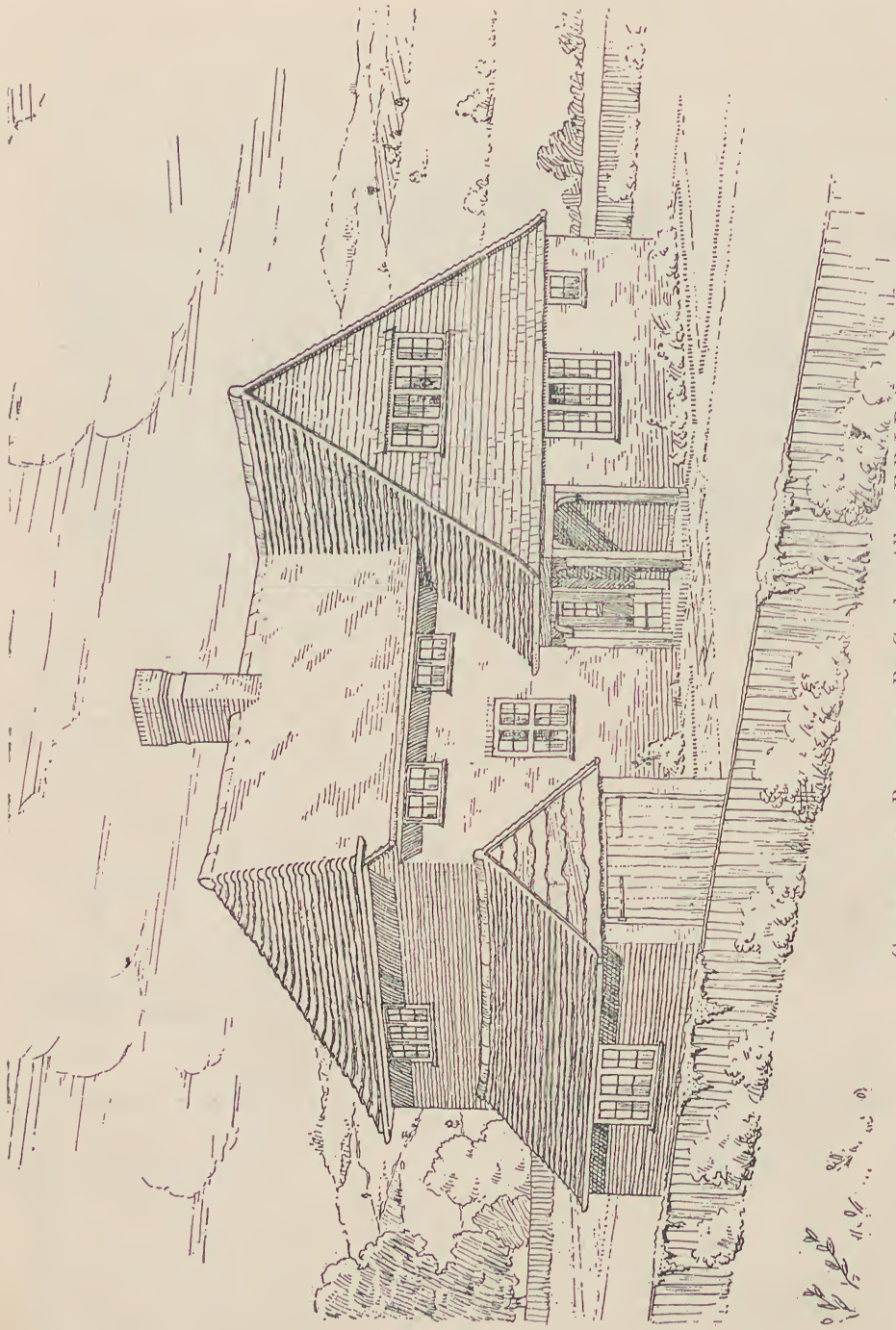
HOUSE AT OXSHOTT. SOUTH (GARDEN) FRONTAGE. BY REGINALD C. FRY, F.R.I.B.A.

**COTTAGE NEAR BRIGHTON, By Gordon Allen, F.R.I.B.A.**

THIS small house has a pleasant site adjoining the Sussex Downs, and as the road front faces towards the north, the two sitting-rooms are arranged on the garden side, where the aspect is sunny and the views are good. As will be seen from the plan, the dining-room is provided with a gas stove and a service hatch into the kitchen. The living-room has a large brick fireplace, and the garden doors are protected by a small loggia. There is a cloakroom opening out of the hall. Externally the walls are local bricks built with a cavity, and the roof is covered with plain English tiles. The front gable is tile-hung on brick-nogging.

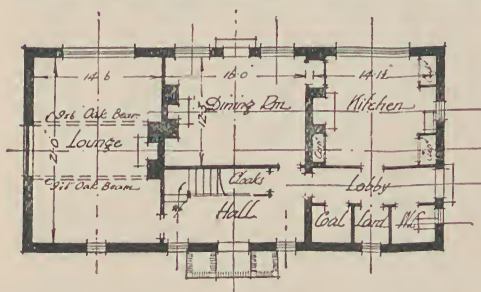
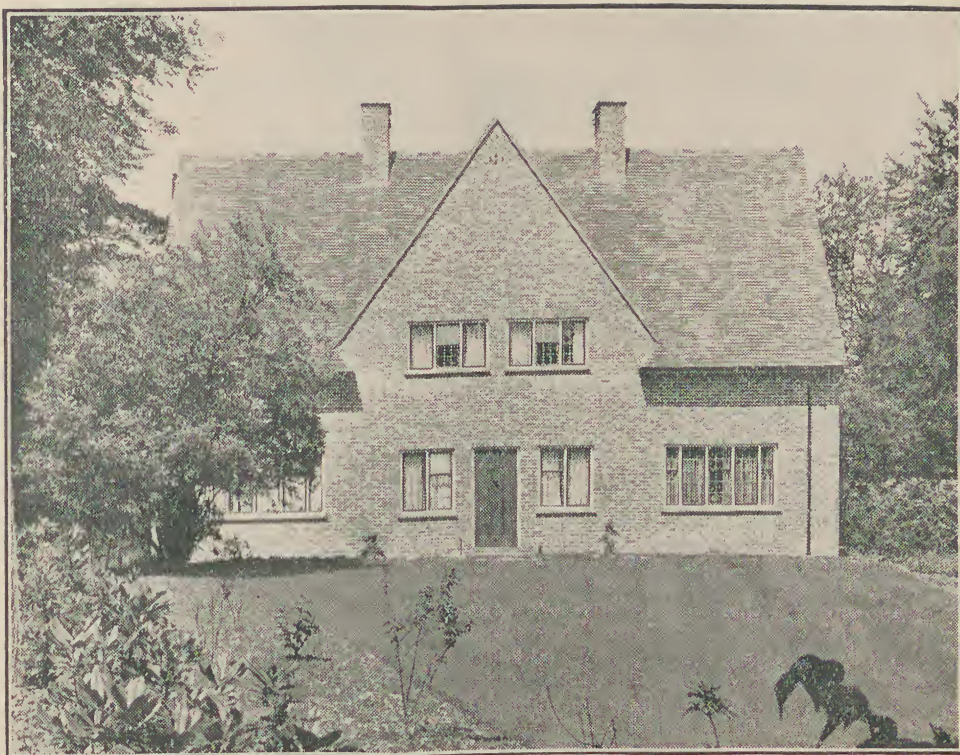


COTTAGE NEAR BRIGHTON, By Gordon Allen, F.R.I.B.A. (For Sketch see Page 102).

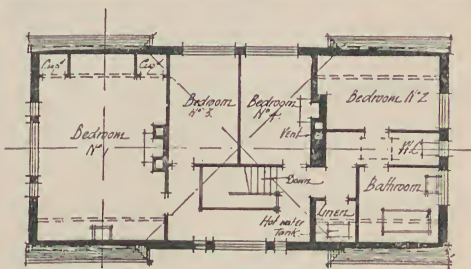


COTTAGE NEAR BRIGHTON, By Gordon Allen, F.R.I.B.A.  
(For Plans and Notes See Page 101.)





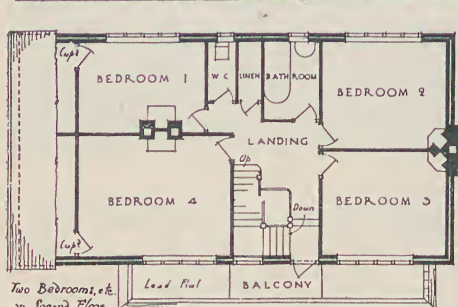
Ground Floor Plan



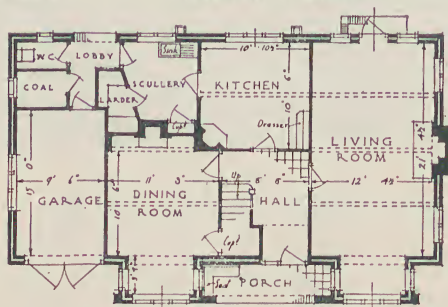
First Floor Plan

**"OLD WAY," DEEPDENE, DORKING, By G. Alan Fortescue, A.R.I.B.A.**

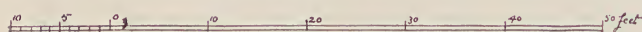
THE site of this house is at the top of Deepdene Estate, overlooking Box Hill. The walls are hollow, with a 2in. cavity. The outer wall is built with a local hand-made multi-coloured brick with tile corbels at the gable ends. Windows are steel casements in wood frames, with rectangular leaded glazing. The roof is covered with hand-made, dark-stained tile. Entrance and garden doors are of oak. Internal joinery is of Oregon pine, stained. Internal sills are quarry tiles, and external sills are two courses of tiles in cement. Brick fireplaces built up with 6in. by 3in. by 2in. brickettes are supplied. The general contractor was Mr. E. Stevens, of Thames Ditton.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



GORDON ALLEN, F.R.I.B.A.  
Architect  
435 STRAND W.C. 2

### HOUSE AT BIRCHINGTON, By Gordon Allen, F.R.I.B.A.

THIS house is built of facing bricks with a 2in. cavity. The roof is of dark sand-faced plain tiles, and the windows are steel casements in wood frames. As the site is an exposed one on the cliffs, it was thought desirable to minimise the amount of exposed woodwork, and with it the cost of upkeep; for this reason the two bay windows, the porch, and the balcony (all of which face the sea) have been constructed of brickwork. The parapet round the balcony has a roofing tile coping, and tiles are also used for the arch to the porch. A large living-room, 12ft. by 4½in. wide and 21ft. 4½in. long (with bay in addition), is the chief feature of the interior. There are also a dining-room with bay-window and recessed fireplace, a square hall, a kitchen, a scullery, usual offices, and a garage. Four bedrooms, with a bathroom and w.c., occupy the first floor, and there are two more bedrooms in the roof. Lavatory basins are fitted in all the first floor rooms, and radiators have been provided in the hall and on the landing. There are specially designed brick fireplaces in every room. All the internal joinery is of softwood stained, the front door being of oak. Mr. A. J. Glock, of London, was the builder.



# DIRECTORY OF ARCHITECTS.

•

*The following is a list, with addresses, of the architects whose work is illustrated in this book :—*

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C. A. CRICKMER, F.R.I.B.A., AND A. M. FOXLEY, M.A., 1, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. . . . .	33, 39
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G. ALAN FORTESCUE, A.R.I.B.A., 32, Beauchamp-place, S.W.3 . . . . .	42, 59, 60, 62, 63, 66, 90, 103
ALBERT C. FREEMAN, Sheekles Pen, Meadow Way, Sunnymede, Billericay, Essex . . . . .	9, 17
REGINALD C. FRY, F.R.I.B.A., 12, Clifford's Inn, E.C.4 . . . . .	75, 78, 100
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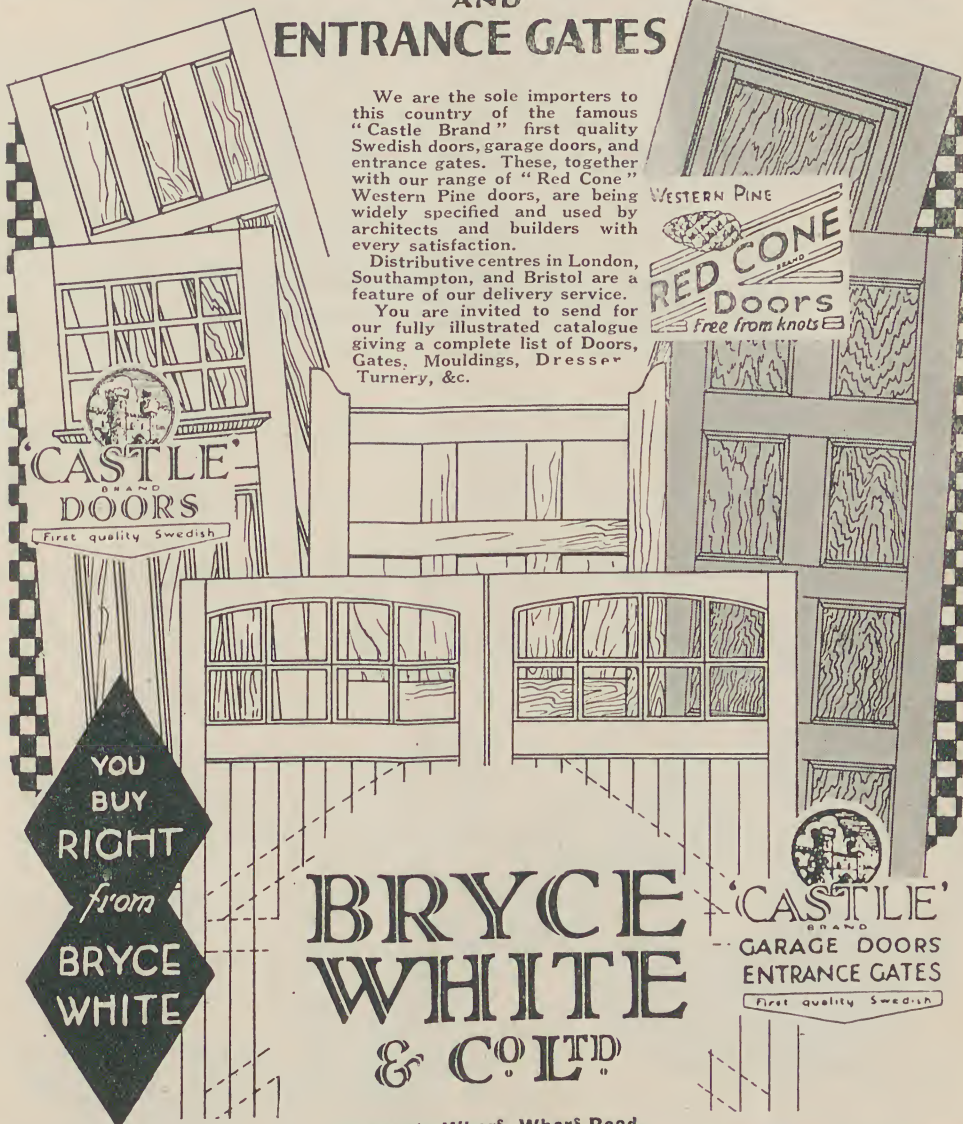


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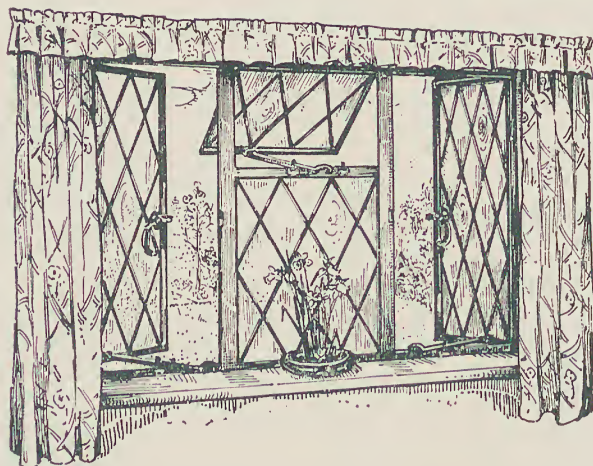
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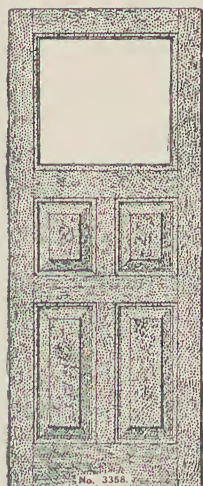
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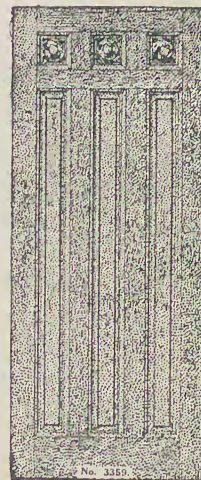
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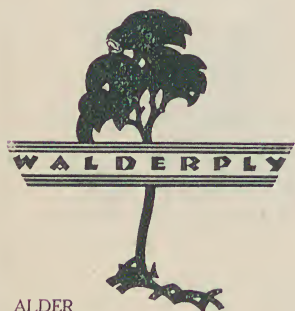
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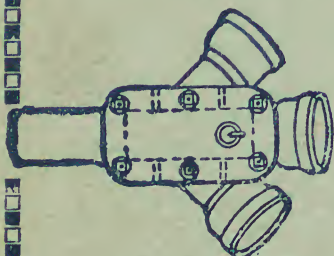
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